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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

VOL. XVII NO. 52—

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1929

ONE ANNA

"HAVE YOU ASKED POLICE TO KICK ME?"

Police 'Zulum' In Lahore Jail.

"CONSPIRACY" PRISONERS' ALLEGATIONS

"Six Constables Overpowered Me And Lifted Me To Court," Says Bhagat Singh.

MAGISTRATE REFUSES TO RECORD STATEMENTS.

Court Cleared Of Everyone But The Accused.

LAHORE, Oct. 23. The Court of the Special Magistrate resumed to-day with cries of "shame, shame," when Dutt and Bhagat Singh were bodily lifted to the court room.

An atmosphere of considerable excitement prevailed when the various accused began to relate the stories of their alleged rough-handling by the police.

DUTT CALLS FOR EXPLANATION.

Dutt making a statement of his alleged rough-handling by the police in the court, asked the Magistrate: "Have you ordered the police to kick me? Have you asked the police to kick me on the breast?"

Bhagat Singh told the Court: "Six constables overpowered me and lifted me to the Court. Is this the answer to passive resistance?"

The other accused also related the stories of their alleged rough-handling by the police.

Bejoy asked the Magistrate to record their statements.

The Magistrate: "In which connection?"

Bejoy, replying, said it was in connection with their rough treatment by the police.

MAGISTRATE NOT PREPARED TO RECORD STATEMENTS.

The Magistrate said he was not going to record that statement.

On the advice of the defence lawyers, the accused in the Borsal Jail, offered themselves to be handcuffed. The accused wanted that their handcuffs should be removed to court to enable them to make a petition. The Magistrate declined, saying that he may do so after the witness's deposition was finished.

REFUSE TO BE BODILY LIFTED.

After lunch interval the accused refused to be brought to the court bodily lifted. The Senior Superintendent of Police then ordered everyone to leave the court premises and announced that the court is adjourned for the day.

It will be remembered that the Magistrate passed an order some time back that the accused should not be permitted to take their lunch in the court room. A tent was, therefore, erected in the court compound, where the accused would repair during the lunch interval and have their repast.

To-day during the lunch interval the accused as usual went to the tent, to take their meals; but refused to come back to court, unless their handcuffs were removed.

"WHY SHOULD ALL SUFFER FOR FAULT OF ONE?"

Bejoy Sinha, who came on his own accord, addressing the Magistrate said: "You know yesterday we refused to come to your court, unless your order was rescinded. But to-day we have come without

resistance. We came to explain to you our point of view. Why for the fault of one should we all be handcuffed? Your Honour was not, however, pleased to listen to us at all. We have, therefore, refused to come to court."

On the accused refusing to come back to the court after lunch interval from the tent outside, they are reported to have been brought to court forcibly by the police. The accused were all kicking and yelling while being thus removed to court, and some of them are reported to have become semi-conscious, and being unable to sit up in the dock, were found lying on the floor. The scene thus presented was, it is stated, unbearable, especially to the lady visitors in the visitors' seats.

COURT CLEARED OF ALL EXCEPT ACCUSED.

At this stage, it is stated, the police went up to the Public Prosecutor and requested him to move the court to adjourn the case. The Public Prosecutor requested the Magistrate for adjournment and it was readily granted. The court was then cleared of all visitors, press reporters and lawyers, etc. in a few minutes' time. Consequently apprehension prevails outside as to what happened in the court thereafter.—Free Press.

Interview With Accused Refused To Mr. Das.

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

Mr. Kiron Chandra Das, who had made an application to have an interview with the accused in the Lahore "Conspiracy" case in the Central and Borsal jails, has been informed on the phone that the interview is refused by the Superintendent of the Jails.—Free Press.

KARACHI DOCKERS' STRIKE.

Dispute To Go To Arbitration.

KARACHI, Oct. 23.

The Harbour Strike situation is quiet to-day. The strikers are awaiting the result of the negotiations for the submission of the dispute to arbitration on the advice of the Commissioner in Sind. Meanwhile, pending an agreement between the various parties on the question of arbitration, efforts are being made by the stevedores to reach a settlement through a Round Table Conference.—A. P.

"INACCURATE AND MISLEADING."

Mr. Roy Choudhury And Meerut Prisoners.

MR. MRINALKANTI BOSE'S STATEMENT.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

Referring to Mr. K. C. Roy Choudhury's statement contradicting Nimkar's contradiction of his Press interview regarding the Meerut prisoners, Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose characterises the same as "a bit inaccurate and misleading." Mr. Roy Choudhury was in one part of the Hall, while Mr. Bose was conversing with groups of prisoners at the other end and, therefore, did not hear what the prisoners interviewed by Mr. Roy Choudhury told him regarding the treatment in jail.—Free Press.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR RUIN OF INDIAN SHIPPING?

Liberty On "Pious Genuflections."

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

Citing instances of inequity on the part of the British merchants which has been responsible for the ruin of India's shipping, "Liberty" in a leading article under the caption "Pious Genuflections" asks: "Does it lie in the mouth of the worthy descendants of those people to talk of racial discrimination in the year of grace 1929, or are they only repenting for the misdeeds of their forefathers by pious genuflections in opposing an innocent measure calculated to resuscitate an industry which has been deliberately ruined."—Free Press.

EXTREMELY WELL-REASONED REJOINER.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

Commenting on the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" statement, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says: "Mr. Biria's statement is a powerful and extremely well-reasoned rejoinder to the circular of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. Quoting copiously the Nehru Report, the debates in the Assembly, and the Mercantile Marine Committee Report, the paper says: 'If anybody is guilty of gross racial discrimination it is the foreign exploiters in India.'"

The paper further holds the demand for reservation of Coastal trade of India to ships owned by Indian Companies, is a fair and legitimate demand.

Concluding the paper says: Instead of indulging in the imaginary apprehension of racial discrimination, the British industrialists should plump for co-operation with Indian industrialists and work harmoniously together promoting the economic well-being of the country.—Free Press.

"DEPRECIATION OF BRITISH TRADE."

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

"The attempt of the Associated Chambers of Commerce to impede the progress of self-government as an answer to Mr. Rajaji's Bill only serves as a stress on the deprecatory character of British trade in India in spite of its vaunted 'services to the country'," says "Swarajya," commenting on the Federation's letter. "Propaganda of the kind indulged in by the Associated Chambers cannot but strengthen the gathering resentment of Indians against the British Empire and reinforce the resources of the movement of complete independence. From this point it is a precious asset to Indian nationalism."—Free Press.

INDIA'S NEW C. IN-C.

No Change In Indianisation Policy.

BRITISH CONTROL TO BE KEPT INTACT.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Comments in the British Press on the appointment of Sir Philip Chetwode as the Commander-in-Chief in succession to His Excellency Sir William Birdwood are instructive. It is contended by some of the military correspondents that changes of the military policy may be expected in the regime of the new Commander-in-Chief. Thus the military correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says: "It is open secret that the relations between Whitehall and Simla have been strained owing to the reluctance on the part of these responsible for the Indian army conditions to keep pace with modern progress. Sir Philip Chetwode's appointment recently as the

Chief of the Staff accompanied by other infusions of fresh blood from Home brought refreshing changes." Inquiries elicit that informed circles expect that as a result of Sir Philip's elevation the opinions of the War Office in regard to the army policy in India may come to receive greater weight and attention. No change of policy is, however, expected as far as the policy of Indianisation is concerned. Army experts are said to have been able to impress on both the British and Indian Governments that there should be no loosening of British control over the army.—Free Press.

National Flag Hoisted At Lajpat Rai Nagar.

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

For the first time, the National Flag was hoisted at Lajpat Rai Nagar when the volunteers under training marched from the City to the Nagar where the flag was hoisted at 8 a.m. by Sardar Mangal Singh, General Officer Commanding.

After the ceremony Dr. Gopichand, Chairman of the Reception Committee, explained to the volunteers the arrangements at the Nagar.—Free Press.

Italian Protest To Jugo-Slavia.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Belgrade.—The newspaper "Politika" understands that the Italian Legation has presented to the Foreign Ministry two notes protesting, firstly, against comments in the Yugo-Slav Press on the sentences passed on the students mentioned last week, and, secondly, against the alleged assault on two Italian sailors at Gruz.—Reuters.

ACOBABAD MURDER CASE.

Investigating Officer's Evidence.

SIR MAHOMED SHAFI'S OBJECTION.

KARACHI, Oct. 23.

Khan Sahib J. R. Sukhla, Deputy Superintendent of the C.I.D., Sind, the Investigating Officer, was the first prosecution witness examined when the hearing of the Jacobabad Murder Case commenced to-day before Mr. Mohamed Bachal, Sub-Judge, Jacobabad. The witness related how, on learning of the Jacobabad murders (in which ten persons were shot, six fatally) he, after examining the empty cartridge cases which had been fired from a gun with an eccentric striker, ordered all shot guns in the district to be examined.

The result, he said, was that it was established that the shots were fired from gun No. 885, registered in the name of Allah Bux. The witness later visited K. B. Dilmurad Khan's village and searched the houses of the accused Dilmurad Khan and Allah Bux which inter-communicated with

KAKORI PRISONERS' TALE OF WOE.

Reward For Suspension Of Hunger Strike.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 23.

It is now definitely known that the Kakori prisoners in the Bareilly Central Jail have suspended hunger-strike in response to a telegram from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee without any settlement with the Government or the prison authorities. As a result, they are reported to have been punished severely for having gone on hunger-strike instead of getting any better treatment.

NO INTERVIEW ALLOWED.

All their remission, has been forfeited and for the future they have been debarred from remission system. They are no longer

each other. Allah Bux told the witness that he was the nominal owner of the gun but it really belonged to Dilmurad Khan.

Sir Mohamed Shafi representing Dilmurad Khan, entered an objection against this statement going in as evidence. The examination of witness was not finished when the Court rose.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 23.

There was a series of questions at to-day's meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council regarding the health of Muzaffer Ahmed one of the accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case. Muzaffer Ahmed was convicted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the "Cawnpore Bolshevik Conspiracy Case" in 1924, but was released in September 1925, as it was diagnosed that he was suffering from incipient tuberculosis. Asked if he was still suffering from tuberculosis, the Home Member stated that two of the three members of the Medical Board that examined him were of the opinion that he was not at present suffering from tuberculosis, and the radiologist, Meerut Division, agreed with them. Col. Cook of the Dehra Dun Jail, reported that he was suffering from tubercular lung which was in quiescent stage. Col. Cook did not recommend his release from jail. Other doctors did not agree with Col. Cook's opinion. There had been no appreciable loss in Muzaffer Ahmed's weight. He had been having a slight rise in his temperature in the afternoon which was considered to be due to pyorrhea and gingivitis.—A. P.

NADIR KHAN'S MESSAGE TO AMANULLAH

Assumed Supreme Power In Order To Accede To Nation's Request.

"YOUR SERVICES WILL NOT BE FORGOTTEN."

Will Robber Chief Make Desperate Bid For Throne?

LONDON, Oct. 23.

In response to two messages from the Foreign Office, Kabul, Mr. Arthur Henderson has cabled that he has followed the events of the last few days with very close interest and ardently trusts that the hopes now entertained of peace in the united, friendly, strong and independent Afghanistan may speedily be realised and that the old friendly relations between the two countries may be continued.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 23.

It is reported that the Kabul Treasury is totally depleted and that Nadir Khan, labouring under financial difficulties, has appealed to the Kabul merchants for a loan. Habibullah is reported to be at Jab-ul-Siraj and is said to have succeeded in enlisting a force of 2,000 Kohidamanis under his flag. Since Sayad Hussain's departure from Mazar-i-Sharif, nothing is known of his whereabouts. It is even rumoured that he has been assassinated.

MESSAGE TO AMANULLAH.

It is reported that replying to a congratulatory message from Amanullah, Nadir Khan has informed the King that he has assumed the supreme power simply in order to accede to the nation's request, which he says, despite his repeated refusals and excuses, was urged persistently.

YOUR SERVICES WILL NOT BE FORGOTTEN.

Nadir Khan, it is stated, further assures Amanullah of his fervent desire to establish peace and order in Afghanistan and ensure the country a place among the world's civilised powers and also assures Amanullah that his services to the country rendered during Amanullah's Amirate will not be forgotten by him and the Afghan nation.

TRADE AGENT'S LOYALTY.

Abdul Hakim Khan, the Trade Agent at Peshawar, is being persistently requested daily by telegrams to declare allegiance to Nadir Khan but till the time of wiring, has not agreed to the step.—A. P.

ROBBER CHIEF'S NEW MOVE.

2,000 Kohidamanis Rally To His Flag.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 23.

Resentment at Nadir Khan's enthronement as Amir of Afghanistan still finds expression in pro-Amanullah circles. The report is current that they have communicated to Kabul the opinion that Nadir Khan's decision to assume the Kingship is a repudiation of his solemn assurances.

AMANULLAH'S RIGHT.

At a dinner given by the local Khilafatists to celebrate the fall of Kabul, Amanullah's Trade Agent is said to have utilised the opportunity to explain Amanullah's right to the throne and since then he has definitely refused to recognise Nadir Khan as King.

FINANCIAL AID. It is learnt that individual Afghan merchants residing in Peshawar have during the past few days

been advancing sums of money to Nadir Khan. As against this, an unconfirmed report says that the Afghan Trade Agent at Peshawar recently despatched financial assistance to Amanullah in Italy.—A. P.

More About Capture Of Kabul.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 23.

Reliable details are now available of the circumstances in which Kabul fell. Following Shah Wali Khan's entry into Kabul, Habibullah held out in the Argh with a force of about 300. When he refused to surrender, bombardment was ordered, and the magazine was set fire to.

THE TURNING POINT.

Simultaneously, to the discomfiture of Habibullah, the Kohistani force which was coming to his relief suffered a reverse at Bemaru and Pur Dil. Habibullah's chief of staff, who was in command of the force, was himself killed. This event proved to be the turning point, for Habibullah immediately decided to escape from the Argh by bribing the Ahmedzai lashkar, and fled in the direction of Jab-ul-Siraj, forty miles north of Kabul. The latest report is that he is still there. The same day Shah Wali Khan's lashkar entered and looted the Argh.

NADIR KHAN AS KING.

Next evening Nadir Khan arrived in Kabul and was declared King by the National Assembly to which only the headmen of the tribes had been invited. Several tribes desired to go to Kabul to attend the Assembly, but the invitation by Nadir Khan was only to Maliks. For instance, two thousand Mohmands who were making preparations to proceed to Kabul did not go, on learning that the invitation was to the headmen only.

GARDEZ SURRENDERED.

Reports from the southern province indicate that immediately on receipt of the news of the fall of Kabul, Gulam Haidar Khan handed over Gardez to Nadir Khan's officer, Shahji, and the Kohistani garrison fled from Ghazni. Jan Bez Khan is acting temporarily as Governor of Gogar.—A. P.

THE SIKH PROBLEM.

"Depend Upon Me For Its Solution," Assures Mahatma.

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

After the Lyallpur session of the Central Sikh League, Sardar Mangal Singh sent to Mahatma Gandhi a copy of the resolution passed by the Subjects Committee and the text of the President's speech and requested Mahatma to find a proper solution for the Sikh question at the forthcoming session of the Congress. In reply, Mahatma has written to Sardar Mangal Singh saying that Sardarji might depend upon him to all that he can do to reach a proper solution of the Sikh question.—Free Press.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 1.

STOCKS & SHARES

Mill Shares Neglected

BULLISH ACTIVITY IN STEEL SHARES

Bombay, Oct. 23. To-day's marked feature was the business for Mill shares. These remained almost steady without any important change. The Cotton Bull operators are still manipulating Tata Steel shares. Serious rumours are current but see nothing in the situation to any advance at the moments.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 23.
Swadeshi 418.
Burma 775, 76, 75.
Hydro 1270, 72, 69, 71, 70.
Tram 144-6 43.
Def. 298, 303, 2, 8, 2, 6.
Ord. 74-8 75-10, 6, 75-12.
Bundi 18-6.
Indian 285, 83, 85.
Kathi Df. 211, 12, 11.
Alcock 336, 35.

This scrip is manipulated successfully and we still advise to have interest in these shares. Bulls' strength entirely depends upon the extent of unprotected short interest and once if the short interest is covered, the technical

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Oct. 23.
Ahmedabad Advance (100) 347-8
Apollo 50, nil 3-4
Apar Veeji (6) nil 1
Baral (250) 20y 125.
Bharat Manufacturing (800) 15y. 166.
Bharat (500) 10y, 75-10.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201, 788-12
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 155.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Century India 484-6.
Century 100, 333-12.
Colaba Land 100, 137-8.
Crescent 100, 91-4.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 100.
David 250, nil 225.
Dawn 250 475.
E. P. Sassoon United Ord. 0-6-0
Ebrahim Fatabay 200, 140-4.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 63-12
Elphinstone 100 7.
Fazulbhoy 230, 557-8.
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Frankie Pett 100, nil 180.
Gokak 100, 450.
Gold Mohur 100, 100.
Hindustan 100 6, 100, 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101
115-10.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75
1,200.
Indore Malwa 100, 1221 371/4
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Rani Singhji 1,000, 100y. 1800.
Kastoorchand 100, nil 11.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatu Mackanji 100 nil 90.
Kohinoor 10, 171-4.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil 1495.
Maneckji Pett 1,000 20y 1240
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860.
Mathradas 50, nil 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 45.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88/12
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 155.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 175
15.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 333-12.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil 2/2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 63.
Sholapur 1000 10f. xd. 4,480
Simplex 120, 51/4.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12
Swadeshi 180, 20, 416-2.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2480.
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 950

BANKS.

Bank of India 80 2 3xd. 99
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77-8.
Central 200 xd. 17-10.
Imperial 508, 40f. 1375
Eastern 55 xd. 88
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 341-4.
Union 511, 3-4.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 123.
CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.
Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f. xd. 18/6
Central India Mining 5-12.
Gwallor Cement 88, 97.
Indian Cement 285.
Punjab Cement 100, 12.
Shahabud Cement 10y, xd. 150
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd. 17/2
United Cement 100 6y. 68
Kathi Ord. 211-4.
Kathi Df. 725

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantel 400 81/11/61 772/8
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd. 115
Central Provinces 90.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/5 97.
Gujarat 100 2/48f 79-8.
Kachhar Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 86-8.
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/24, 68.

situation will be greatly weakened. Present price is in no way indication of any sound investments and apart from the highly manipulated condition, there is no prospect of any dividend in the near future. It is a very complicated proposition to read out the future course of these shares, because bulls having upper hand will dictate their own prices, while if shorts cover up their floating interests, buyers shall have to be created. In case we do not believe purchase of sale at present level, Tata Steel Dfids. opened at Rs. 298/ and improved to Rs. 303/ when liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 301/ but again a rise was recorded which carried prices to Rs. 305/ when a small relapse of one point was established which was readily recovered and prices reached the high peak of Rs. 303/. At this level liquidation checked the rise and prices after declining to Rs. 302/ closed at Rs. 306/ Scindia shares ruled firm on good demand. There was fairly good demand for Bombay Burma which imparted strength. Tata Hydro shares ruled steady and closed at Rs. 1270/- Cement shares were rather steady and fair turnover.

Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8

Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Salakot Narowal 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sara Srajanji 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 645.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.
Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric 100 5/7y xd. 125
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 771-4.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 144-6.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10 f. xd. 1270.
Tata Power 800; nil 673-12.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100 1y. 150.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1130 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 220.
Mamnad Manufacturing xd. 280
New Bharat 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 30y, 500.
New Prince of Wales 500, 20y 410.
Volkart U.P. 50-0-30y, 510.
INSURANCE COMPANIES.
B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 17y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/
Jupiter General Insurance Ord 12/10
New Indian Assurance 6y 21-6.
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2070.
Vulcan 100 08/0y xd. 6/10.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/3

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y 335.
Attock Oil, 1, nil; 35.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 12.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 222-8.
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 33/8
Burma (1) Corporation 775.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 by 12.
Indian Radio Ord 350 Df. 350.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8.
187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 13-12.
Tata Construction xd. 42.
Tata Iron Ord. 75-12.
Tata Iron Df. 306-14.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113.
Assur Veeji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T. 3 p.c. 103.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (A. T.) 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 108-2.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100.
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8 109-4.
Tata Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.
PREFERENCE SHARES
Tata 1st Pref. 141.
Tata 2nd Pref. 86-4.
Andhra Pref. 1035
Tata Power Pref. 1100.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1082/8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales 1929-30 1928-29
Receipts to-date 3490000 3320000
Receipts Yesterday 22-10-29 110000 123000
Exports to date 1560000 1940000
Stock at Ports 18-10-29 1838000 1640000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-10-29 1042000 847000
Stock in Liverpool 18-10-29 682090 545000
Visible Supply 18-10-29 4157000 3945000
Quantity in Sight 18-10-25 5357000 4981000

YEOTMAL COTTON.

To-day's arrivals 200 carts.
Bombay Padar rate good Cotton Rs. 305/-. Rain damaged Rs. 285/-.
Bombay and American advices firm but locally no rise on increasing arrivals and poor demand.

Bombay Market

Bombay, Oct. 23.
In response to overnight rise in New York prices, the local market was due to open at Rs. 341 for Broach A-M delivery but pressure of selling orders was responsible for quiet opening at Rs. 340. There was steady flow of liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 338/8. Business in Oomra March was done at Rs. 5 over December. Liverpool opening advices were quiet and prices were quoted 7 points higher against an expected rise of 10 points. Later on Liverpool was reported to be 4 points up and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. was as under:—
Broach A/M. 337/6
Oomra D.J. 295
Oomra March 301/8
Bengal D.J. 235/3

RAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 23.
Oct. 207.00 plus 2.30
Jan. 203.70 plus 4.10
April 203.10 plus 2.60

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Oct. 23.
Bengal 237 R./J.
Broach 339 1/2 A/M.
Oomra 296 D.J.
SPOT RATE.
Bengal 249 246 242 237

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 23.
100 Japan Aurangabad 253
100 Do. Bengal 215
100 Do. Saitu 259
100 Do. Partur 256
100 Do. Aurangabad 238-
100 Volkart Bros. Akola 171
100 Do. Aurangabad 184
100 Tata & Co. Ujjain 282

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 23.
Ready. Ready.
Red leafy. Average.
New Old.
Bengal Saffine 245
Bengal Fine 240 215
Bengal F.G. 235 200/5
Sindh-Punjab Fine
Sindh-Punjab F.G.
Wardha-Hingri Fine
Nagpur Savner Fine
Yestmal Fine
Arvi Fine
Amraoti Fine
Khangaoon-Akola Fine
Mulkapur Fine
Khandesh Fine
Muthia Fine
Muthia F.G.
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.
Purna F.G.G.S.
Parbhami/Saitu F.G.G.S.
Indore/Ujjain Fine
Burwah Sanavadi Fine
Surat Fine
Broach Fine
Broach F.G.
Western M.G.
Cambodia 380/85
Mira/Sangli 325/35
Coimpta Good 310/35
Jinja 435
Busoga 440

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 23.
Since 1st Sept.
In full-pressed Bales. Yesterday This year.
Khandesh 3,271
Central India 211 10,405
Barsi and Nagar 14 3,314
Hyderabad-Gaorani 1,036
Bear 510 17,282
Central Provinces 6,346
Total Oomras 735 41,684
Dholera 3,718
N.-W. Provinces 501 4,447
Rajputana 2,223
Sind-Punjab 2,553
Broach 114 3,733
Coimpta & Dharwar 23 42,487
Western-Northern 284 7,345
Cocoanada 100
Tinnevely and 101 3,349
Cambodia 46
Persian 778
American 12,443
Egyptian and African
Comilla, Burma & other sorts 65
Total 2,136 105,951

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 23.
1st Sept. to 17th Oct.
In full-pressed Bales. Yesterday This year.
Europe 4,855 90,536
Japan & China 4,400 93,691
Coast Ports 2,071
Up-country by Rail 14,884
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan 17,624
Total 9,255 218,836

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Oct. 23.
Wheat May 7 12 9
Wheat January 7 10 9
Linseed May 12 10 3
Castorseed July 10 0 0
Cottonseed July 11 13 0
Teelseed July 11 12 0

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Cotton Advance Half A Cent.

GENERAL BUYING ON FARM BOARD ANNOUNCEMENT.

Bombay, Oct. 23.
In response to a sharp rise at Liverpool, the New York cotton futures market opened excited at a rise of 34 points. This rise was due to the announcement of the Federal Farm Board, issued on the previous day late in the evening, stating present cotton prices were too low and that the Board is willing to give large loans. This opening advance was something unexpected and induced profit taking which resulted in a decline of 13 points from the opening level. At this level there was renewal or general buying encouraged by reports of heavy rains over the East. The market closed at a rise of 48 to 50 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 45 points at 18.50c. The New Orleans Cotton futures market was strong and closed at a rise of 44 to 45 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 48 points at 18.29c. U. S. Port Receipts amounted to 110,000 bales and exports were returned only at 12,000 bales. The Liverpool Cotton futures market was due to open at a decline of 3 points, but opened firm at a rise of 8 to 10 points. The market remained very active throughout the day and closed at a rise of 12 to 13 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 11 points to 10.04d. per lb. and sales amounted to 7,000 bales. Empire Cotton futures session was firm and closed at a rise of 8 to 12 points with January 9.67 and March 9.79.

Egyptian Cotton futures market was strong and closed at a rise of 25 points. Sakellaris Spot Cotton prices advanced 15 points at 15.80d. The rise is in values of American Cotton is due to the action of the Federal Farm Board of the United States Government. Mr. Alexander Legge, the chairman of the Federal Farm Board made a speech sometime back before the American Institute of Co-operation at Boston, excerpts from which as given below will throw some light on the aims of the Board and its usefulness. The Board believes that it can be of great assistance to the American farmers by encouraging the development of large scale central co-operative organizations. Such an agency would be in itself because of its prestige and influence, a stabilizing element in marketing. It would avoid temporary surpluses which so often result in unduly depressing the price of farm products much below their real value. In other words it would be a strong merchandising agency, virtually in control of the conditions which the products of its members are sold.

The prestige and influence of the Federal Farm Board has made a wonderful effect on the cotton trade and the present action amounts a challenge to cotton consumers as to who will rule cotton prices. The immediate effect may be anything but for the past nine years the vitality of the World's Textile industry has been ebbing away. The causes are known to all. The purchasing power of the world was reduced by the war. Most of the countries have built up strong cotton industries within their own borders and are making serious efforts to enlarge production of cotton. With a lower standard of life, Indian cotton growers have been able to beat U.S. cotton farmers on prices in the world market. American cotton plays an important part as a price-making factor for all international various types of cotton, but we see no wisdom in overdoing a thing. There is also other side of cotton, namely the buying capacity of the world, where no financial loans are extended by the Federal Farm Board. Indian and Egyptian cotton prices are attractive and if Americans are cheap, outside growths are selling at the cheapest level.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December highest 18.52, lowest 18.22.
January highest 18.84 (at the close) lowest 18.35 (11-43 a.m.)
Langley & Co.—Heavy rains East. Market may work higher.
Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—
Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co. believe cotton prices too low propose advancing money Co-operative Associations equivalent 16 cents per pound.

"New York cables some uncertain relief action good but moral effect good."
"Cold drizzling rain Carolina North heavy cold."
Messrs. Cunningham & Co.—Latest farm relief. Prevailing opinion is

that the strength of holders will prevent any material decline.

Reuter:—"Market was active and strong on general buying influenced by less favourable weather and favourable Liverpool cables."
Messrs. Arjan Khimji and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—
"Farm Board believes present cotton prices too low and prepared advance money view holding."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 22.
October 18.35 plus .53
December 18.50 plus .48
January 18.63 plus .48
March 18.91 plus .50
May 19.20 plus .49
July 19.33 plus .50
Middling Spot 18.50 plus .43

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 22.
October 18.21 plus .44
December 18.41 plus .45
Middling Spot 18.29 plus .43

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 22.
New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—
October 18.05
January 18.42
March 18.79
New York, 11-45 a.m.:—
October 17.95
January 18.34
March 18.64

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 22.
Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 110,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil
Day's Exports to the Continent 12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.
Opening Closing.
October 9.76 9.78 plus 12
November 9.76 plus 12
December 9.78 plus 13
January 9.80 9.84 plus 12
February 9.86 plus 12
March 9.90 9.94 plus 12
April 9.95 plus 13
May 9.99 10.02 plus 12
June 10.02 plus 12
July 10.01 10.05 plus 13
August 10.02 plus 13
September 9.99 plus 13
October 9.96 plus 13
Middling Spot 10.04 plus 11

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.
Bales.
Sales at Liverpool 7,000
Sales on Speculation 200
Sales of East Indian Cotton 500

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.
Scinde Fully Good 6.00 plus 10
Scinde Fine 6.25 plus 10
Scinde Superfine 6.50 plus 10
Bengal Good 5.75 plus 10
Bengal Fully Good 6.00 plus 10
Bengal Fine 6.25 plus 10
Oomra Good 6.50 plus 10
Oomra Fully Good 7.20 plus 10
Oomra Fine 7.50 plus 10

Broach Fully Good 8.10 plus 10

Broach Fine 8.35 plus 10
Broach Superfine 8.60 plus 10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.
October 15.00 plus 25
November 15.03 plus 25
January 15.10 plus 25
March 15.30 plus 24
May 15.55 plus 23
July 15.72 plus 24
Sakellaris F.G.F. Spot 15.50 plus 15

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 22.
Silver:—China a small buyer.
Small business. Market is quiet.
Spot 22-15/16
Forward 23-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 22.
Bar Gold Fine per oz. £44/11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 22.
Interest Day to Day Loans 4-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 5-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-3/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 6-1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 7-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 22.
T.T. Berlin on London 20.40-1/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London 12.10-3/8
T.T. Brussels on London 34.88
T.T. Madrid on London closed
T.T. Milan on London 93.12
T.T. Berne on London 25.18
T.T. Paris on London 123.87
T.T. London on Prague 104.65

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 22.
Cottonseed, Bombay ton:—
Dec./Jan. s'ment quoted £8/12/6.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—
Oct./Nov. s'ment sellers £17/6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
Oct./Nov. s'ment sellers £19/10/0.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 22.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Oct./Nov. s'ment sellers £24/0/0.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Nov./Dec. s'ment sellers £24/0/0.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Oct./Nov. shipment Hull sellers £24/2/6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 22.
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt:—
Nov./Dec. delivery buyers 41/6.
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt:—
Jan./Apr. delivery buyers 40/6.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 22.
Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot: 13-1/8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 22.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Oct./Nov. shipment sellers 43/6.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Oct./Nov. shipment sellers 42/9.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels. Afloat sellers 45.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi. Parcels:—No offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 22.
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON-BELT.

Weather Cool Light Rain Shreveport District (Louisiana) Abilene District (North Texas) slight frost. New Orleans District U. S. Daily weather map indicates killing frost all over the Cotton Belt on Thursday.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 22.
Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:—Sellers 9-3/4d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 22.
Chartered Bank of I & A & C. 19-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £126-1/2
National Bank £ 48-2/8
Eastern Bank £ 6-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £ 85-1/8
Conversion Loan £ 74-1/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c. £100-1/4
Rupce Paper 3-1/2 p.c. £ 49-3/4
Indian Stock 3 per cent. £ 56
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. £ 65-1/8
Consols £ 54-1/8
War Loan 5 p.c. £102-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £ 91-1/2

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 23.
Castorseed May delivery opening Rs. 49-12, closing Rs. 50-5.
Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 53-10, highest Rs. 53-14, lowest Rs. 53-9-6, closing Rs. 53-11.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)
Liverpool, Oct. 23.
Oct. close at Rs. 9-1/4d.—14d.
Dec. close at Rs. 1-1/4d.—12d.
Mar. close at Rs. 8-1/2d.—12d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Dec. per bushel doll. 1.29-1/8 up 1
Mar. per bushel doll. 1.36-7/8 up 7/8
May per bushel doll. 1.40-1/2 up 1

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers	Tons
1929		
19 Oct.	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,513
20 "	Ranpura	16,601
2 Nov.	Ranmak	16,602
9 "	Maloja	20,837
16 "	Rancho	16,650
23 "	Macedonia	11,120
30 "	Morea	10,954
7 Dec.	Nalders	16,088
14 "	Viceroy of India	18,840
21 "	Rawalpindi	16,611
28 "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,513
1930		
4 Jan.	Nakunda	16,572
11 "	Ranpura	16,602
18 "	Rajputana	16,598
25 "	Rancho	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan	20,847
8 "	Morea	10,954
15 "	Mantua	10,946
22 "	Viceroy of India	18,840
1 Mar.	Maloja	20,837
8 "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,513
15 "	Ranmak	16,602
22 "	Ranpura	16,601
29 "	Nalders	16,088
5 Apr.	Rancho	16,650
12 "	Rawalpindi	16,611
19 "	Morea (Extra)	10,946
26 "	Ranmak	16,602
3 "	Mantua	10,946
10 "	Omoria	15,132
17 "	Maloja	20,837
24 "	Ranmak	16,602
31 "	Nakunda	16,572
7 May.	Viceroy of India	18,840
14 "	Rajputana	16,598
21 "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,513
28 "	Mooltan	20,847
4 Jun.	Macedonia	11,120
11 "	Mantua	10,946
18 "	Omoria	15,132
25 "	Maloja	20,837
2 "	Ranmak	16,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports, @ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND SALOON Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

1st Saloon, Saloon To London and back by Sea ... \$108 7/6

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... \$120 6/0

To Marseilles and back ... \$100 8/2

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS. There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 15th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1929		
2nd Nov.	Domana	8,427
10th Dec.	Domana	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr.	Domana	8,427
14th "	Domana	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

Single Return, Bombay to Plymouth, A 204 4/11 B 400 4/10 C 246 2/8

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

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2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
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For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929		
25th Oct.	Rawalpindi	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
8th Nov.	Nakunda	Australia.
22nd "	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan	Australia.
20th "	Mantua	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1930		
3rd Jan.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
17th "	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
31st "	Nalders	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
28th "	Nakunda	Colombo and Australia.
26th Mar.	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
9th May	Ranpura	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
23rd "	Nalders	Colombo and Australia.
6th June	Morea	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle ... \$74
To Adelaide ... \$76
To Melbourne ... \$78
To Sydney ... \$80
To Brisbane ... \$82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) ... \$100 via Sydney
Periods of availability 16 Weeks.
Sailings approximately every month.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
About 24th Oct.	Vasna	Bombay via Karachi, Karachi via Port, Bundar Dwar, and O' Mandvi.
26th "	Vita	Karachi via Port, Bundar, Pokin & C'Mandvi.
28th "	Barpeta	Bombay via Veraval, Mangalore, Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
30th Oct.	Karagola	East & South Africa.
6th Nov.	Ellora	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 60/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE N.Y.K. LINE
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tosori Maru	5973	20 Oct.	31 Oct.
Sawa Maru	10700	—	@30 Oct.
Awa Maru	8023	2 Nov.	13 Nov.
Fushimi Maru	11000	—	@13 Nov.
Nagato Maru	5901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	—	@27 "
Yamagata Maru	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakusan Maru	10400	—	@11 Dec.
Tamba Maru	5845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.

* Do not carry passengers, @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	From	Arrive
Namo Maru	8000	Colombo	31 Oct.
Katori Maru	10950	Colombo	17 Nov.
Atsuta Maru	8000	Colombo	1 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From	Arrive
Korea Maru	20000	Hong Kong	14 Nov.
Shiyo Maru	22000	Hong Kong	20 Nov.

Others are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

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Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers	Arrive	Departure
Chifuku Maru	27th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shanko Maru	8th Nov.	22nd "
Hon Iulu Maru	24th Nov.	6th Dec.
Shinoh Maru	6th Dec.	21st "

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
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Telegrams "SHOSEN"
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Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Tel. Add: "Ulcen" Kandi.

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THE ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
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Authorised and Subscribed Capital 40,00,000
Capital called up 35,50,000
Reserve Fund 44,50,000

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BRANCHES: Bullion, Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 85,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS: From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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A. G. GRAY, Manager.

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No Capitalists. Claims paid over Rs. 550,000 Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

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P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA. AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE and GENERAL Insurance Company, Limited. (INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Managing Agents:— M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the
ORIENTAL
INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW BUSINESS	PREMIUM INCOME
1925 ... Rs. 296 Lakhs.	1925 ... Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926 ... " 391 "	1926 ... " 106 "
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1928 ... " 585 "	1928 ... " 140 "

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.
1918—Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 | 1924—Rs. 22 1/2 per Rs. 1000
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THEREFORE WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY IT WILL PAY YOU

To come to this Popular and Progressive Office. For Particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, P.F.A., A.I.A., MANAGER, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000
BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values. Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Issue with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commisariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. **N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.**

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Twenty Words
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For each Additional word

Terms:—CASH with order.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Qualified MIDWIVES for dispensaries in the U. P. Pay Rs. 40 p.m. Apply to the INSPECTOR GENERAL of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, Lucknow.

A 33020

WANTED REAL LIVE SALESMEN to represent a large Publishing House just opening in India. Liberal commission offered to men able to influence large business in all important towns and districts of India. Preference given to those able to guarantee big returns and able to interview all sections. Wonderful opportunity for real live representatives to earn good money regularly. References required. Apply Box No. 2375, c/o. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A 19553

WANTED.—An experienced Hindu MIDWIFE, for the Medical Deptt. Panna on Rs. 30 p.m. with prospects. Candidates should submit their applications stating age, experience, etc. With copies of testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Panna C. I.

A 33019

LOAN.

WANTED.—Rupees FIVE TO FIFTY THOUSAND credit on good security. Only financiers need apply. Write to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

18000 RUPEES LOANS without interest for 10 years granted. New applicants' enrollment continued as per concession rate till 28th October, 1929. Next date for granting loan fixed 31st October, 1929. Ask list of loans distributed and rules. Agency wanted. THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Chaurangate Street, Fort, Bombay, Tel. No. 21934

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

WANTED.—A Second Hand MOTOR CAR in running order. See SAJAN & CO., Tiles Merchants, 18, Custom House Road, Fort.

R1959

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WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-caste, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.

M 32979

MEDICAL

FROM PYORRHEA—the most common and insidious ailment—may come such grave diseases as Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Consumption, etc. To cure pyorrhea, use Pyro-Kill that kills pyorrhea germs and cures it and all dental diseases. Highest testimonials, Rs. a phial.—PARK CO., Kashmir.

T

R1947

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column	Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of the Policy No. 185807 on the life of Yeshavantrao Balakrishnan Karnik of Bombay. Duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES,

Manager.

22nd October, 1929.

R 1963

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policies Nos. 74885/86 on the life of Mr. Govind Shankar Wavkar of Bombay, duplicate Policies will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES,

Manager.

Bombay, October 1929.

R1962

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on FRIDAY, the 25th October, 1929, the following Local trains will leave late as shown below:—

- (1) The 4-50 a.m. Up Virar Local will be timed to leave Virar about 30 minutes late.
- (2) The 5-20 a.m. Up Borivli Local will be timed to leave Borivli about 40 minutes late.
- (3) The 6-5 a.m. Up Andheri Local will be timed to leave Andheri at 5-30 a.m.

H. P. BALL,

General Traffic Manager

General Traffic Manager's Office Bombay, 19th October, 1929.

33009

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CANCELLATION OF ELECTRIC TRAINS ON THE HARBOUR BRANCH.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, the following trains on the Harbour Branch will be cancelled.

- E 25 Dn. leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-20 and arriving Kurla at 6-50
- E 12 Up leaving Kurla at 6-45 and arriving Victoria Terminus at 6-15

The following trains will run between stations mentioned against each:

- E 17 Dn. between Victoria Terminus and Sewri.
- E 19 Dn. between Victoria Terminus and Sewri.
- E 21 Dn. between Victoria Terminus and Sewri.
- E 169 Dn. between Victoria Terminus and Sewri.
- E 171 Dn. between Victoria Terminus and Sewri.
- E 173 Dn. between Victoria Terminus and Sewri.
- E 175 Dn. between Victoria Terminus and Sewri.
- E 10 Up between Sewri and Victoria Terminus.
- E 210 Up between Sewri and Victoria Terminus.
- E 204 Up between Sewri and Victoria Terminus.
- E 164 Up between Sewri and Victoria Terminus.
- E 152 Up between Sewri and Victoria Terminus.
- E 158 Up between Sewri and Victoria Terminus.
- E 168 Up between Sewri and Victoria Terminus.
- E 177 Dn. between Victoria Terminus and Reay Road.
- E 166 Up between Reay Road and Victoria Terminus.
- E 176 Up between Gowari and Victoria Terminus.
- E 20 Up between Gowari and Victoria Terminus.
- E 152 Up between Thana and Kurla.
- E 169 Dn. between Kurla and Thana.
- E 167 Dn. Kurla will leave V Terminus at 17-0 instead of at 17-10 and run throughout 10 mts. earlier arriving Kurla at 17-30.

H. G. KELLY,

Chief Transportation Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1929.

33034

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY Co.

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF DIWALI HOLIDAYS CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS at reduced fares will be issued over this Railway from FRIDAY, the 25th October, instead of from the 30th October, 1929, as previously notified.

H. P. BALL,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1929.

33032

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

STEELWORK ETC. FOR FOOT OVERBRIDGE AT CHENDANI BUNDER ROAD, THANA.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent, G.I.P. Railway at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 3rd December, 1929, for the supply of Steelwork, etc., required for the above noted work.

2. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for steelwork for Foot Overbridge at Chendani Road, Thana."

3. The prescribed form of tender with specification, conditions of contract and drawings may be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay on payment of Rs. 10/- per set in cash or by money order only which amount will not be returned.

4. The work must be fabricated in India.

5. The Railway is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

P. S. BURN,

Agent, G.I.P. Railway,

Bombay, 16th October, 1929.

33011

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 4th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shri Mahajan Association will be held on SATURDAY, the 26th October, 1929, at 2 p.m. (B.T.) in the Mahajan Hall, Putwa Chawl, Sheikh Memon Street, to transact following business:—

1. To adopt 4th annual report of the Mahajan together with the audited statement of accounts and balance sheet.
2. To elect 21 members for the Managing Committee for the year Samvat 1886.
3. To appoint Arbitration Committee of 8 members for the year 1886.
4. To appoint auditors and fix their remuneration.

NOTE.—The election by the original members of 2 members for the Managing Committee will also take place immediately after the disposal of the work of the above Meeting.

Members are requested to be present in time at such Meetings.

BHAISHANKAR V. DAVE,

Manager.

Bombay, 23rd Oct., 1929.

33033

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ELECTRIC CUT-GLASS CHANDELIER, AND WALL-BRACKETS, FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rele and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Chumilal Kasturchand, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1514 of 1929 (Bhimraj Bhabhutmal and Co. vs. Gordhandas Keshavnji Dossai), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

Two boxes containing electric cut-glass chandeliers and wall brackets and furniture such as 1 grand father clock, Chesterfield chairs, cup-boards with mirrors, wooden bedsteads and chairs, rolled top table, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 p.m.

The World's Wonder Dog

RIN-TIN-TIN

In His First Film

with sound

"JAWS OF STEEL"

A Warner Bros. Synchronized

Production in 7 Reels.

Also Showing

FOX MOVIE TONE NEWS

First Time in India.

Newspapers that talk

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

ADOLPHE MENJOU

In His Latest Comedy

THE KING ON MAIN STREET

Paramount Premier Production

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT at 8-30 p.m.

DICK NORTON REVUE CO.

In

"HOT ICE"

A New Revue in 2 Acts.

Booking at Rose and Co.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 8-30 & 10 P. M.



CHEMICAL DIAMONDS.

LATEST AMERICAN INVENTION.

Substitute for real Diamonds.

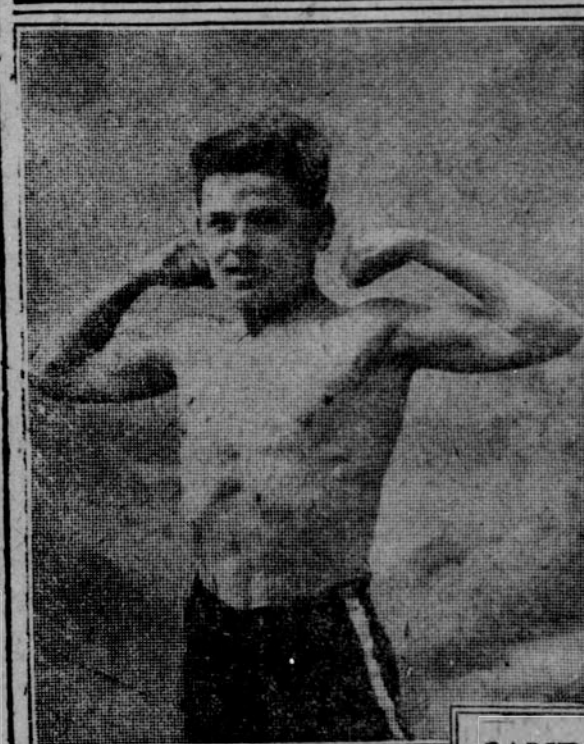
Exceeds even Genuine quality of Diamonds in Glittering, Proof against Fire, Steel File, and Nitric Acid.

Cuts Glasses like Genuine Diamonds.

Price Rs. 10. Catalogue Free.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL DIAMOND CO.

3, General Muthiah Mudali Street, Madras



How
VIROL
builds
FOR LIFE

GEORGE POVALL
TO-DAY
Age 18

PROOF that only VIROL can show

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

VIROL

THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, BAILING, LONDON, W.3, ENGLAND.



It's Film on Teeth

that makes them lustreless, "off color"
You must remove it

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film



Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

now — a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. J. Arnold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

6-19-29

THE NEWINDIA

Assurance Company, Ltd.

Head Office:—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.

CAPITAL

Authorized .. Rs. 6,00,00,000

Paid Up .. Rs. 71,21,055

Subscribed .. Rs. 71,21,055

TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,571

"The NEW INDIA is admitted."

"by the largest General Insurance"

"Company in India, From the"

"Capital point of view, it may"

"claim to be one of the largest"

"Insurance Companies in the"

"World."

Indian Insurance—June 1929

Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—

Life, Fire, Marine, Accident,

Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc.,

in unrepresented parts.



BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
The S. S. Ramak with the English mails of October 10, due at 5 p.m.
SATURDAY, Oct. 26.
S. S. Ranpara with the home-ward mails sails at 1 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

N. Y. K. Steamer "Yamagata Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 22nd inst., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 20th November.
The O. S. K. Steamer "Chifuku Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 23rd October and is due to arrive in Bombay in the morning of 27th October.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association, Swami Vishvananda will conduct the class on Bhagavagita to-day (Thursday), at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Association, Girgaum Back Road.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday the 26th inst. at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office Hall.

WADI BANDAR STAFF UNION.

A Special General Meeting of the Railway workers at Wadi Bandar will be held to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. in Wadi Bandar near Shed No. 3 in connection with the proposed General Strike on G. I. P. Railway. Messrs. S. C. Joshi, P. S. Bakhale, R. S. Bakhale, A. H. Kirtikar, and Mr. S. G. Kale have promised to be present. All concerned are requested to attend.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The Third Quarterly General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will be held on Saturday, (the 26th inst.) at the Office of the Chamber, 31, Marzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
A portrait of the late Mr. B. F. Madon will also be unveiled in the Committee Hall of the Chamber at the time.
(The time of the meeting has not been announced by the Chamber).

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR AND PARVATI SATYAGRAHA.

Swami Anand writes that Dr. Udgakar has received a letter from Mr. M. R. Jayakar who says that he (Mr. Jayakar) knew nothing about the "Satyagraha" Committee, nor was his consent ever secured for making him its chairman. Mr. Jayakar writes:—
"You know my sentiments in this matter, that I am in complete sympathy with the claims of the untouchables that in every public temple the rights enjoyed by Hindus ordinarily should be thrown open to them. But, at the same time, I hold the view strongly that satyagraha being a peculiar remedy, it ought not to be lightly undertaken, and that its use, in a question of this description, is doubtful. This opinion has been confirmed by what I have seen in Poona in connection with the Parvati Temple Satyagraha."
He would therefore, like to know more about the functions and constitution of this Committee before he could agree to accept its chairmanship.

"THE LAST WALTZ."

STIRRING LOVE-ROMANCE AT WELLINGTON.

The romantic drama of a gallant young officer who captures a lovely damsel from under the very guns of a firing quad is unfolded in the "Last Waltz," now showing at the Wellington Cinema. The picture, which has been produced by Ufa, the well-known German film company, has been adapted from the famous operetta by Oscar Strauss, and is as brilliant and dazzling as the "Merry Widow." The cast includes a number of well known stars, prominent among them being Mlle. Suzy Vernon, the charming French star who recently drew the world's attention by winning the Paris beauty contest, Liane Haid, a Viennese actress who is married to Baron Helmerle, and the famous German actor Wil Fritsch who also figured in another Ufa masterpiece, the "Waltz Dream" shown at the Wellington a few months ago.
The sweet music of the Viennese Waltz to which the picture is

TARIFF BOARD IN BOMBAY.

Steel Manufacturers' Protest.

Strong protests were made by Mr. J. C. K. Peterson and Mr. R. Mather of the Tata Iron and Steel Company before the Tariff Board which met on Wednesday in C. J. Hall against the loose interpretation made by the Customs Authorities in allowing steel tower structures free of duty thus ruining the indigenous trade and industry. The Tariff Board which consisted of Sir Padamji P. Ginwala (President), Dr. John Matthai, and Mr. A. E. Mathias met on account of the representations made by certain Indian Engineering Company in Punjab in connection with manufacture of steel towers for electrical transmission.

It appeared from the representations that tenders have been invited by the 3rd of January 1930 for the supply of ten thousand tons of steel structures for transmission line of Mandi Hydro Electric Project in the Punjab. This would go to a foreign country unless customs rules are immediately modified.

PROTECTION FOR INDIAN MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. Peterson made out a strong case for the protection of Indian steel industry and supported the above representation. He said the Tariff Schedule allowed admission into India free of duty materials connected with electrical power development and transmission whereas steel structures and steel were liable to duty. The Customs Department interpreted the rules in a manner accepting the steel tower structures as a part of the electrical tower development equipment. This he said was against the declared policy of the Government of India. As a result the Indian manufacturers and steel manufacturers in particular were placed at a disadvantage and could not compete against British and Continental manufacturers. Then the British manufacturers were also placed at a disadvantage inasmuch as they could not secure the advantage of preferential duty enforced in their favour. Besides, the labour in India, he said, would be deprived of their work which they would secure otherwise, if steel could be imported in sections without having been prepared by drilling etc., ready for fabrication and erection. Because if steel was imported as steel it would incur duty as per tariff schedule. Mr. Peterson in conclusion urged the Board to impress upon Government of India to take immediate action in the matter as tenders were due on the 3rd of January next.

REVUE COMPANY STAGES "HOT ICE."

EXCELLENT ENTERTAINMENT.

Dick Norton's enterprising band of entertainers played to a small but appreciative audience at the Royal Opera House last night when they staged one of their new revues "Hot Ice." The items were well chosen, even if we have heard something similar before. Dick Norton himself was at his best and is a comedian who certainly knows how to deliver the goods. His impersonation of that very much maligned member of Society—the Jew—was distinctly good and later as the tactful "Bobby" on the beat he won the house.

Mr. Jerome Stephens, described as the "tenth" tenor, sang a few tuneful songs. He has a light tenor of pleasing quality. We had a revival of the Negro Spirituals when the curtain rose to a scene on the "Negro Plantations" after the interval.

Several old favourites were sung under a pleasing and picturesque setting.
Elly Gerard was seen to advantage on two dancing numbers and Maud Eyfield sang the pretty "Desert Song" with the right amount of feeling. Two little skits which provided excellent fun were "Wedding Bells" and "A Clerical Effort."

Dick Norton's little company will be showing for the last time on Friday and those in search of entertainment could not do better than spend the evening at the Opera House.

set is an additional attraction. Some fine scenes of the snow-clad forests and mountains of the Balkan country are also shown in the film. The story centres round the daring adventure of a young military officer who is ordered to be shot dead for thwarting a dastardly outrage by the profligate Crown Prince on a beautiful damsel who happens to be the lady of his love. In his last hour, he is granted a last wish, and he chooses to dance the last Waltz with her. By a dramatic development of events, he succeeds in winning both his freedom and his love.

SUPREME DUTY OF A THEOSOPHIST.

Dr. Besant's Lecture At Public Reception.

Dr. Annie Besant and Mr. J. Krishnamurti who arrived in Bombay on Wednesday by Lloyd Triestino's liner "President Wilson" after an extensive tour in Europe and America were accorded a very cordial public reception the same evening at the Blavatsky Lodge Theosophical Hall, Sir Chinnai Mehta presiding. Both the guests were recipients of an enthusiastic ovation when they made their appearance on the dais. Sir Chinnai opened the proceedings by profusely greeting the guests amidst deafening applause.

"BELIEVE IN MR. BENN." In his opening remarks, Sir Chinnai said he was one of those who looked with deepest admiration and veneration on the work of Dr. Besant and Mr. J. Krishnamurti. Dr. Besant was above all things a noble fighter for the cause of India. She had returned to India after attending the Theosophical Congress at New York and the Labour Conference at Brighton. During the last few months many sons of India had gone to England to impress upon the Labour Government the Indian viewpoint. He had, however, not the least hesitation in saying that a most prominent part in this educative propaganda was taken by Dr. Besant. No one had greater claim on the Labour Party itself than Dr. Besant. At present they had fortunately Secretary of State for India who had sufficient breadth of vision and freedom from all prejudices, the two qualities which were absolutely necessary at the present moment. In many conversations which Mr. Wedgwood Benn had with prominent Indians in regard to the Indian question his vote ran with genuineness and sincerity. They had to believe him when he said that he wanted to serve India.

DUTY OF A THEOSOPHIST. Amidst another round of clamorous applause, Dr. Besant rose to speak. In speaking to them that evening, she began, she should like to press upon each one of them his or her duty to remember that teachings of theosophy were not simply theosophical, ethical or metaphysical but were above all things practical. They were intended to be lived. The supreme duty of a Theosophist was to be of service in his day and generation to work for those who were in many ways unable to work for their liberation and growth in life and try to discover ways of helping. The motto of

every Theosophist should be that valuable phrase, "Divine wisdom mightily and sweetly ordaineth all things." There was a tendency with some to separate teachings from practice in everyday life and they had to remember that little services of every day life counted as much with them as the so-called greater services. Service was the key-note of perfection. "Divine Wisdom" was not so much a collection of teachings as it was a guide in life. They must not forget the fact that great opportunities came seldom but little opportunities of service came every day. Greater than any philosophy of words and greater than any range of intellect was the daily life spent in service of others. One thing that really mattered was to be the centre of service to their fellows. They could never understand theosophical teachings unless they lived those teachings in their daily lives. They would ask them to widen out their ideas of theosophy. Some people believed that politics was not theosophy? Why not? It was one of the things guided by divine wisdom as mightily and sweetly as any other thing. There was a memorable saying of Prophet Mazini that "God gives to every nation a word and that word is its message to mankind." "INDIA IN BONDAGE."

Dr. Besant incidentally referred to Dr. Sunderland's book "India in Bondage" which is now prescribed in India. In that book, she said, there was one supreme truth that: "It is a crime for one nation to govern another nation." India, the speaker added, was now wide awake to give its message to mankind—a message of wisdom, love and all-embracing brotherhood. Only when India was free to spread that message, the freedom of humanity would be secured. (Applause.)

THOUGHT IS UNIVERSAL. Mr. J. Krishnamurti began with an observation that it was curious that throughout the West the thinking man was looking to the East. From his point of view thought was universal. In India there was too much adherence to traditions. They had to free themselves from traditions if they wanted to attain real peace and harmony. They had to deny every thing to find all things. They must begin by being discontented wholly in order to find out something lasting and enjoyable. After a hearty vote of thanks the function terminated.

POPPY DAY VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

Novelty Of Orchestration Of Indian Dances.

The Poppy Day Variety Entertainment to be held at the Opera House on Nov. 7th will be one of the best light shows Bombay has seen for some time. Opening with selections by the Royal Warwick Band (which has been delighting so many people recently by playing at the "Capitol" during the film "Tommy Atkins"), the programme goes on with:—Songs at the Piano, Ballet dancing, some extremely good card illusions, and Shrimati Miravati Devi in two Indian classical dances. There are also songs, a speciality turn by the Hi-Jackers orchestra, Harry Potter and his piano, and a short sketch by Mr. J. Simmons helped by "Miss Hopp."

Mention must be made of the very successful orchestration by Mr. Henwood of the two Indian dance themes. Indian music is extremely difficult to orchestrate for European instrument, and this will be the first time a British regimental band in India has successfully accomplished the orchestration of the two dances picked by Shrimati Miravati Devi. The comparison between the Eastern and Western forms of classical dancing will be a feature of the programme—Shrimati Miravati Devi representing the Eastern style and Miss Sheila Ardagh and Miss Jean Osborne displaying ballet dancing in the Western style. The Warwick band—in addition to one or two solo performances—will also play for the Misses S. Ardagh and J. Osborne and some of the other items.

The entertainment is under the distinguished patronage of H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes and many prominent Europeans and Indians in Bombay including—Rear Admiral Walwyn, Maj. General Weir, Lt. Col. Bannerman and Mrs. Bannerman, Sir Leslie Hudson, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir

CASHIER AND ACCOUNTANT IN TROUBLE.

CHARGED WITH BREACH OF TRUST.

Bapulal Jaglivan and Lalji Nathu, cashier and accountant respectively, of Mr. Morarji Kanji were placed on Wednesday before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 3,14,708 belonging to their master and with falsification of accounts. Mr. H. D. Spencer appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Thakore, Advocate, appeared for the 1st accused, while the 2nd accused was defended by Rao Bahadur Setalvad with Mr. Kanitlal.

The prosecution story is that the complainant Mr. Morarji Kanji was the selling agent for 3 mills, namely, Apollo, Elphinstone and David, and had his office at Mulji Jetha Market. Bapulal the 1st accused was the cashier of the complainant for 27 years, while the 2nd accused was employed as the accountant for the last 12 years. The prosecution alleged that the complainant had full control in the 1st accused, who even held a power of attorney on behalf of the complainant. The complainant, not being in good health for the last 3 years used to stay out of Bombay 4 months a year. In his absence, the 1st accused carried on business. The complainant gave up his selling agency for 2 mills from the 1st April, 1929, when he asked the 1st accused to give him a complete and up-to-date list of accounts of assets and liabilities, in connection with the two mills. The 1st accused, after a great deal of delay submitted extracts to the complainant at Poona and the complainant on looking through the extracts found there was some deficiency. He then came to Bombay and asked accused No. 1 for complete accounts. He also asked two of his servants to carry on an audit of the account books to find out the true position. They then went through the accounts minutely and found out a huge deficit of about Rs. 3,14,708.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ENTRIES.

The prosecution further alleged that the 1st accused in conspiracy with the 2nd accused had made certain false and fraudulent entries in the books of accounts and had thereby misappropriated huge sums of money and that the misappropriation had been going on since 1926. The modus operandi of the accused seems to be to debit accounts to the books of Morarji Kanji in the books of the mills without crediting the same in the books of Mr. Kanji's accounts. Mr. Kanji's account was stated to have acted as the bank account to the three mills' account and what money was received in the firm or paid out, was so received and paid out as Kanji's account. The prosecution further stated that some of the bogus entries were pointed out by the 1st accused.

The complainant on coming to know of the misappropriation, lodged a complaint with the police, as a result of which the accused were arrested.

The accused are at present charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 74,666 alleged to have been misappropriated by the accused between November 1928 to 1929. After this case is finished, the other cases will be taken up.

BOMBAY'S NEW PUISNE JUDGE.

King Approves Of Mr. Broomfield's Appointment.

His Majesty the King Emperor has approved of the appointment of Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., as a Puisne Judge of the High Court, Bombay, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Sir Charles Fawcett.

Gurrimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Sir Reginald Spence, Sir Ernest and Lady Jackson, Mrs. Neilson, Mr. Winterbotham, Mr. Miller, Mr. Sawyer, etc., etc. The organising Secretary, Major Buchanan Scott is ably assisted by Mr. J. A. Brown (Producer and Manager) Band Master Henwood (Musical Director), Mr. Walker, Mr. A. R. Billimoria and Mr. Dinshaw.

The ordinary Opera House prices are being charged (Rs. 5-12, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 2-4) and booking is at Messrs. S. Rose & Co. Special numbered souvenir programmes are being printed, and prizes are to be offered for lucky numbers drawn during the evening.

HIGH COURT.

SATTI BRIBERY CASE.

Judges Differ In Reference.

Differing judgments were delivered by Justices Patkar and Wild at the High Court in the Satti bribery case in which several Government officers of Belgaum District were involved. The reference was made by the Sessions Judge who differed from the jury's verdict of guilty against all accused. After hearing the arguments of counsel which lasted several days, their lordships delivered lengthy judgments. Mr. Justice Wild found all accused not guilty, while Mr. Justice Patkar convicted Police Inspector Moghe, the Mamladar and the Foudar who were sentenced respectively to 3 months and Rs. 300 fine, 1 year and Rs. 1,000 fine, and 9 months and Rs. 1,000 fine. All other accused including C. E. Ring, Police Superintendent, were acquitted.

In view of the differing judgments, the case will now be heard by the Chief Justice.

INJUNCTION AGAINST FILM ACTOR.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

At the High Court, Mr. Justice Murphy, on the application of the Imperial Film Company granted an interim injunction restraining Vithal Raghunath Bargir, an actor of the Sharda Film Company, from working in any other company.

The Imperial Film Company claimed that the defendant had contracted to serve them on that he had committed a breach of that agreement. The hearing of the case is fixed on November 4th.

DACOITY GANG CASE.

The approved was further cross-examined on Wednesday in the dacoity gang case at the High Court Sessions. He admitted that he used to commit thefts in the guise of a police constable, and he had kept a police uniform for the purpose. Further hearing was adjourned to Thursday.

WOMAN BURNS HERSELF TO DEATH.

The Coroner held an inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Nirmalabai Narayandas, a Hindu widow, who was in monetary trouble poured a bottle of spirit on herself and set fire to her clothes, on October 19. As a result she was severely burnt. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she succumbed to the burns yesterday afternoon.

She had made a statement in the hospital saying that she was the widow of Narayandas and lived at Pannalal Ganesh Dasmala, Vithalwadi. Her husband had died. She knew one Mathuradas Sunderjee who stays at Krishna Building, in Khanderao Wadi. Mathuradas and her husband were partners in a grass concern but they had separated their connection from the business. Mathuradas was in visiting terms with her (Nirmalabai). About 8 months ago, Mathuradas came to her and asked for a loan of Rs. 1,000, but as she had no cash to give him, she gave her ornaments. He promised to return the ornaments whenever she wanted. She was his kept mistress. Mathuradas stopped paying her anything for the last four months. On the 18th instant she went to his place to ask him some money. After she had waited there for a long time, he told her that he was unable to pay her as he was short of money. She then came home. At 7 a.m. on the 19th instant, she poured a bottle of spirit and lit it. She died this as she had no support. When Mathuradas saw her burning he came to her rescue, but he too was burnt.

The City Coroner held an inquest on the body in the hospital. On the evidence recorded the jury returned a verdict of death due to pneumonia following burns of a suicidal nature.

"PRESIDENT WILSON'S" MAIDEN TRIP TO INDIA. Prominent Leaders On Board The Ship. "Presidents Wilson" the new liner of Lloyd Triestino Company, which arrived in Bombay on Friday noon brought with it many a prominent person. This was the maiden voyage of the ship and on that account it was highly enjoyable. Prominent among the arrivals were: Dr. Annie Besant, Mr. Krishnamurti, the Messiah of Theosophists, Sir Chinnai Setalvad, Sir Chinnai and Lady Mehta and Mr. Niranjan Pal, the well-known Indian cinema producer.

Among the other passengers who arrived in Bombay to-day afternoon by President Wilson, Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla, Miss Annasaya Paranjpye.

HENRY WOODS PROMENADE CONCERT, QUEEN'S HALL.

(BY ATIYA BEGUM)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

It is a proverbial fact that English people, as a race, are not musical, and that a Parry and a Standard are isolated instances, that if by some chance a Lamond and D'Albert springs up, he has to seek fame outside England, by paying to be heard in Berlin. But Germany's standard of music is so high that he yet has no chance of getting engaged there for a Recital.

Queens' Hall has long had a reputation for "good music", and fastidious music lovers haunt the premises. It was in 1895 that Robert Newman tried the experiment of Promenade Concerts in the Queens' Hall, and Henry Woods was the conductor. This tended to contribute a memorable partnership which lasted for 32 years, and was only broken by the death of Newman. The present is the 35th of the series, and Sir Henry Woods goes on with the same vigour and force year after year. Brahms and Bach have recently been introduced. A few years back, no audience would have responded to the serious religious musical interpretation of these great Masters; but to-day for Waltraud the seats are sold out, and promenade space is packed with an eager crowd—waiting patiently for hours ahead to get in and procure a place to plant their feet to stand again breathlessly for a full 1 1/2 hours programme at least!

The British Broadcasting Corporation have made adequate provisions to broadcast the programmes all throughout the country, and, therefore, it is a matter of a moment's reflection to find that instead of listening to the music closely and comfortably by reclining on an arm-chair in their own homes they prefer to stand noiselessly for hours and hours together just to hear the beautiful music as it is rendered in the Queens' Hall to-day.

The programme on Wednesday, the 25th Sept. 1929, consisted of Bach followed by Handel in the 2nd part. Bach is considered the father of music; his compositions are stately, religious, vigorous, Brandenburg concerto No. 6, in 3 flat was heard only recently in promenade concerts.

The original compositions are only meant for a small number of performers, but Sir Henry Woods introduces 75 to 100 musicians in his orchestra, thus losing the essential feeling of harmony in over rated sounds. The "Adagio" gives out an exquisitely expressive theme.

The Concerto in E flat, for two pianofortes by Carl Phil. Emanuel Bach (the son of Bach) was rendered as elegant, by Ethel Bartlett as the composer would have wished! Handel's lightheartedness and gladness was revealed in Concerto No. 10, rendered on the organ cleverly by Mr. Cunningham.

Handel composed his brilliant "Oratorio" Solomon in 1740. The "Overture" was given with the necessary brilliance, bringing the items to a successful close.

28TH SEPTEMBER.

To-night's programme started by Rinsky Korsakov's "Ivan the Terrible", well the excited music gave a picture of disturbed conditions in mediaeval Russia. The piece is meant for a large Orchestra, and its meaning was interpreted by string, brass, and wind instruments "en masse".

"Don Quixots" by Strauss gives the story of his distorted mind, of pretensions of what he was not with the introduction the ten variations at his death, the music displayed, argue shivers and a sense of despair at his broken life, when his wisdom returned too late.

Schumann's "Traumerel" is a favourite piece of music; it was presented with the required undulations of dreamy intentions by violins and horns.

Raff's "Cavatina" will ever be the pot theme of violinists, and Henry Woods' clever transcription for an Orchestra was admirable.

BOMBAY'S WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The Ship.

The total mortality 495 was 27 more than in the preceding week; the rate registered was 19.8. These figures compare favourably with those for the 42nd week of 1928, when the mortality was 509 and death rate 20.4 and with those for the corresponding week during the preceding quinquennium 1924-1928 when the average mortality was 639 and death rate 26.0. Out of the total deaths 143 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. Small-pox caused 4 attacks and 5 deaths during the week. The number of live births registered during the week was 495 as against 524 for the 42nd week of 1928 and 502 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1924-1928).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1929.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

The interviews given by Dr. Besant and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad to our representative on the Indian situation immediately after their arrival from England show that the situation there in regard to the Indian political problem is becoming interesting though it cannot be said to be encouraging. The interest, too, is more or less of a speculative character, depending upon what others might do for India rather than what India is doing to get her due. Before proceeding to the details of the interviews we feel it our duty once more to pay our sincere tribute to Dr. Besant's intense devotion to her adopted land and to the astonishing energy and pertinacity with which at the ripe age of eighty-two she is carrying on her campaign for securing freedom to India on two, if not three, continents. Her interview has the special merit of being the result of an intimate knowledge of the mind of many influential Englishmen who are likely to be in the know. She must have reason to declare publicly that the majority of the Statutory Commissioners are most likely to concede to India, practically all that she has demanded, namely, Dominion Status, and that Lord Burnham would in all probability have to content himself with a minority report. It is necessary in this connection to remind ourselves that India has demanded Dominion Status in the sense that she is prepared to accept it if it is offered in the immediate future, though she may not be a slave to a date fixed by herself. In what sense the Commission concedes India's demand must remain a matter of profound doubt till its report is actually published. It should be, however, quite clear that the mere acceptance even by Parliament of Dominion Status as the ultimate goal of British rule in India may be a good paraphrase of the Declaration of 1917 but is not even one per cent concession of India's demand.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad is more cautious in his interview for he speaks "with mixed feelings of expectant hope and fear of disappointment." He hopes because he feels that the Labour Government is very sympathetic towards India and that, since it has done something for Egypt, it may do as much for India. But he fears that the Government may find itself in a minority in Parliament. His mixed feelings incline him to the expectation that, "if the Viceroy, who belongs to the Conservative Party, and the present Government are agreed on the action to be taken, the Labour Government will find it more easy to push through such action." He says further: "The only way of conciliating India is for England to admit India's claim to Dominion Status without any equivocation. If this is done ungrudgingly, it will not then be difficult for British and

Indian statesmen frankly to discuss matters and to come to an agreement as to the steps immediately to be taken for the attainment of the goal of Dominion Status." We have not the least doubt that the Labour Government will take the earliest opportunity to declare Dominion Status to be the "goal", to be reached "as early as practicable." It will also consult in a way a number of Indian leaders. But we doubt if a mere declaration about the goal and a make-believe Round Table Conference will enthuse a good number of Indian leaders.

However, far more depends upon what India does than on what the Labour Government wishes. We cannot share Sir Chimanlal's confidence in the efficacy of a mere educative or publicity propaganda which he recommends the country to be immediately undertaken. But we wholeheartedly endorse his appeal to the country to complete the communal settlement without any further delay and present in every possible way a united front. Mrs. Besant suggests for this purpose another session of the All-Parties Conference. But such a session itself should be preceded by a meeting of prominent leaders to settle as far as possible outstanding questions about India's demands and the methods of action to get the demands conceded. It is necessary that such a meeting should be convened well before the Congress session so that the maximum attainable unity may be maintained at that session.

THE DIE-HARDS' CHAMPION.

In the demise of Sir Valentine Chirol, the British die-hards have lost one of their most learned and indefatigable champions. As a special correspondent and later as Foreign Editor of the "Times" the late Sir Valentine Chirol devoted considerable attention to the study of Middle East and Indian problems in the British Imperialist interest. His writings on Egypt and the Middle East and his studies of Indian political problems betray the bias of his views. He made repeated visits to India and as a member of the Royal Commission on Indian Public Services he gained from his colleague, Mr. Gokhale, "a clearer insight" into the Indian political situation, as he acknowledged in his last volume on India. But this "clearer insight" and the knowledge he derived from his repeated visits to this country failed to change his myopic vision. The malevolence with which he attacked the late Lokamanya Tilak compelled the latter to proceed against him for making most objectionable statements but the Lokamanya failed to secure justice in a British court of law. Chirol, as a writer on Indian constitutional reform, was never wearied of misrepresenting to the British public that the Declaration of 1917 had set the goal of Self-Government "definitely within the reach" of the Indians and one of the points he steadily emphasised was that Nationalism in India worked "against the progressive forces which contact with Western civilization had slowly brought into existence in India." No wonder that amongst the British die-hards he was looked upon as an Oracle on questions of Indian policy.

IN TORY SHOES.

The MacDonald Government's administration of "Colonial policy" is such as to delight their predecessors in office. In regard to Palestine Mr. Henderson's repeated assertion that the Government will stand by the Balfour Declaration has been jubilantly received by the Tories and their Press. In regard to Egypt his announcement that in the Draft Treaty proposed by Britain, the "extreme limit" of concessions had been reached, was hailed with satisfaction by the Opposi-

tion. With respect to the grant of "self-government" to Ceylon Lord Passfield is understood to have emphasized in his despatch on the recommendations of the Donoughmore Commission the point of view of the Baldwin Cabinet. It will be recalled that the late Tory Government had intimated to the Ceylonese Nationalists that they must either swallow the Donoughmore scheme as a whole, or they will be given nothing at all to swallow. Lord Passfield's despatch, according to reliable reports, takes up this doctrinaire and domineering attitude and the "reform" scheme to be forced on the Ceylonese will be based on the retention of official control as well as the bestowal of extraordinary powers upon the Governor. It will be no wonder if the Ceylonese Nationalists refuse to look at it. They will view with considerable resentment the fact that Mr. Sydney Webb, life-long Socialist, is quite a different entity when metamorphosed into Baron Passfield, Minister in the MacDonald Cabinet.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIMS.

The Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference, which commenced its fifteenth session at Poona on Tuesday, is undoubtedly indicative of the desire of Muslims to make some amends for their sad neglect in the field of modern education. But if the desire is to be reasonably fulfilled, it is necessary for the Conference not to be content with a spectacular annual meeting but to carry on solid work throughout the year. We would gladly publish reports of any substantial work done by the Conference during the last year or during the last fifteen years of its existence. We do fear that most Muslims are content with making periodical appeals to Governments for a variety of facilities and do not pay adequate attention to the more important task of making the best use of the available facilities. They also seem disposed to be complacent over the increasing figures of Muslim pupils attending schools. A searching examination of those figures reveals the unpalatable fact that most Muslim pupils stagnate in the lowest classes of primary or secondary schools. Unless influential Muslim leaders make special attempts to push high school and collegiate education in their community and also the general education of Muslim girls, they cannot hope to play their legitimate part in the public life of India.

TOO MANY COOKS.

Is it the case that too many cooks have been busy preparing the financial broth which the Statutory Commission will recommend should be administered to India, as a part of their scheme of "reform"? The broth is likely to be spoiled as a result of the co-operation of these too many cooks. Indians need not be much concerned over this as they are determined to have a broth of their own making, but it is amusing to learn from a Free Press message from London that the expert advice Sir Basil Blacket tendered to the Simon Seven has not been palatable to the India Office Technovniks. Mr. Layton, the financial expert who came out to India on behalf of the Commission, to help them in the manufacture of a scheme of financial "reform," in which evidently on the surface there is to be a bestowal of "autonomy" but which in essence will keep all the financial strings rigidly in bureaucratic hands, is reported to have been perplexed with the diversity and multiplicity of suggestions put before him. So Sir George Schuster is to go to the rescue of the Commission. The "City" is interested in his ideas about the reform of the Indian financial system, because he is in charge now of Indian finance and Lancashire interests will be only too anxious to know more about his rumoured intention of giving relief to the Indian textile industry. It is hardly necessary to add that they will remind him it is his duty to give relief by dropping any such "ultristic" ideas. The British management of Indian finance is no longer based upon altruistic motives.

CONSEQUENCES.

A NOVEL WITH A PURPOSE.

(BY BLANCHE WATSON).

A novel that will have more than ordinary interest for Indian readers is due to come from the Press of Dutton and Company, New York, in October. It is entitled "Consequences," consequences that are the result of opium addiction, the wide-spread opium traffic, and the enormous, conscientiousless profits therefrom. So unusual is it for a piece of fiction to be built around this sort of a center, that Mrs. Julia Ellsworth Ford's book seems destined to command considerable attention. John Haynes Holmes, who writes the Introduction, tells me that the book has moved him profoundly, and well it may, for in addition to the considerable attention given to the drug traffic, the author has fought throughout the pages of her novel for many things dear to the heart of the man whom India knows as the protagonist par excellence of Indian nationalism. For Julia Ellsworth Ford—like John Haynes Holmes—sees humanity as one great family, and a hurt to one part of it as a hurt to all. The twin evils of war and opium, as well as their wellsprings, world imperialism, affect and always have affected her strongly; and being a woman in whom action follows thinking, something in the nature of a protest against these and allied evils was bound to come, sooner or later.

THE CENTRAL THEME. Unlike some individuals in whom concern for serious matters leaves no room for the lighter things of life, the author of "Consequences" has a decided sense of humour; and several extremely entertaining chapters testify to this. The book as a whole is the outgiving of a brave, independent spirit—the record of one who takes the best from the old and is not afraid of the new. It is in reality the philosophy of a long life, given over to numerous good causes, absorbed in a variety of enthusiasms, and devoted to congenial friends. These enthusiasms, causes and friends find place, many of them in the pages of "Consequences." It was only to be expected by those who know the author—that

the great international problem of the drug traffic would take its position as the central theme of the book, so interwoven is it with past and present world antagonisms, and hence, so provocative of war, against which curse Mrs. Ford breaks some of her best lines. But it is a theme that is not too obtrusive and never tiresome. With its witty, lovable, idealistic heroine and her conventional and unconventional friends, her journeyings to and fro, from accident to orient—which journeyings furnish an interesting background for her varied experiences—the story moves with easy and delightful celerity. Mr. Holmes finds it "curious book," because "something actually happens in its pages," because it really moves between a beginning and an ending!

It is curious too (he says) in the fact that it deals with intelligent, serious, moral and utterly charming people. Much reading of contemporary fiction had all but convinced me that such people did not exist any more. Only libertines and adulterers, wine-guzzlers and pervers—persons of both sexes, so eaten up with lust as to be doped or dead intellectually and spiritually—only such creatures according to our novelists, seem to populate our modern world. But Julia Ford has found some people who actually know how to talk, who have interest in art, nature, history, philosophy, the serious events of the times, who are snobbish, perhaps, some of them, and some of them sadly limited in true moral vision, but all of them decent, upright, refined, alive as humans and not as mere beasts of the jungle.

THE DRUG EVIL. "Consequences" belongs in the category—and it is not a large one these days—of novels with a purpose, the type of story that Charles Dickens brought to a high stage of excellence, and which some of our earlier American novelists copied with good results. Harriet Beecher Stow's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" comes to the mind at once when considering this type of fiction. This novel, the

(Continued on page 8).

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA

NEED FOR A UNIVERSITIES' BOARD.

(By DR. K. K. DADACHANJI).

On the closing days of the last sessions of the Indian Legislative Assembly, there was much sound and fury and a lot of heat was generated but little light thrown on the problem of the regulation of medical education in India. Somehow the debate on the question was practically adjourned till the next sessions of the Assembly through the mastery ruling of the President, who deserves the best thanks of the medical profession of India, which has been granted breathing time for a few months to think out the problem, and arrive at something like an agreed solution. As a matter of fact it may be stated here categorically that the medical profession of India is very much divided on the question of establishing a Medical Council in India on the lines proposed in the Government Bill, which has been justly denounced as a measure inimical to the growth and development of an independent medical profession in India. Hence there is ample justification for the rejection of the Bill by the Health Ministers' Conference at Simla. Before analysing all the obnoxious clauses of the Bill in detail, one might deal with the issues raised in the Assembly during the debate on the supplementary grant to defray the charges in respect of the appointment of the Commissioner of Indian Medical Standards and Qualifications.

GOVERNMENT AND G.M.C.

The Government of India, which in this case, is practically the Medical Department of the Government, bossed and run by the I.M.S. and has been working for some years in conjunction with the General Medical Council of the U. K. knows what it wants and makes a pretence of yielding to the threats of the General Medical Council, when in fact it is at the time playing the double part of our Jekyll and Dr. Hyde (or rather Dr. Hyde-the-Truth). Hence it sounds rather comic that some of our Nationalist stalwarts in the Assembly wasted their breath in appealing to the Government to make a bold stand and defy the G.M.C. The fact of co-operation between the Government

and the G.M.C. is evidenced by the attitude of the Government towards the G.M.C. of absolute acquiescence in all the demands made by the latter during the last decade. If the Government had any leanings in favour of the Indian Medical point of view or if it had been a genuine nationalist Government, its attitude would have been the reverse of acquiescence. At the outset it is necessary to make this point clear to the Government as at present constituted. In essence, there is no genuine struggle between the G. M. C. and the Government who are colluding together, but there is an unbalanced tug of war between an organised and powerful collective combination of the G. M. C. and the Government on the one hand, and the ill-organised and powerless medical profession of India on the other.

ALTERNATIVE ULTIMATUMS.

Let us look at the facts in the face. The G. M. C. has given alternative ultimatums to the Government, viz., that unless a post of Commissioner of Medical Standards is created or, alternatively, a Medical Council for India be established it will withhold recognition of medical degrees granted by the Indian Universities. Why did the G. M. C. hold out this threat? It was conscious of the fact that the Government was only too ready to oblige. The G. M. C. has acknowledged that it has no power or authority to control medical education out of the United Kingdom nor any power to dictate to the Government of India what steps it shall take to provide a reasonable guarantee to it that the standards of medical education in India were on a high level and worthy of recognition by it. As we shall see there is another alternative, acceptable to the medical profession as a whole, viz., the creating of an Indian Universities' Board of Medical Education which has been approved of by several Universities having medical faculties. The establishment of such a Board or Medical Council—however it be called—needs no legislative sanction and would

(Continued on page 9).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Briland's Strategy.

On the very first day of the new session of the French Parliament, the Briland Ministry suffered a defeat on a question which has caused considerable annoyance to the various parties which form the Opposition. The Extreme Left and the large body of Deputies who regard with suspicion the Briland policy of accepting all the implications of the Hague Agreement desired to have an immediate opportunity of expressing their dissatisfaction with the manner in which at the Hague Conference the twin problems of reparations and Rhineland evacuation were solved. M. Briland wished to postpone this general debate on foreign policy until the technical question of accepting the financial details of the Hague Agreement, as affecting France, had been disposed of. By a narrow majority of eleven votes he was defeated and the Briland Cabinet promptly resigned. But after a reshuffle in the Cabinet if necessary M. Briland will again come back to power. It is most unlikely that any other French politician will at present take the helm and retain it for long. Having done this twelve times before, M. Briland is the only man likely to succeed in the job for the thirteenth time.

Pertinent Suggestion.

In a statement issued on the eve of his return to East Africa, Mr. J. B. Pandya, the leader of the Indian Deputation from that country who visited India to acquaint the public and the Government personally with the unhappy situation in which the Indian community is placed there, makes a very pertinent suggestion to Indian leaders and the Congress. He emphasizes the importance of the Congress sending over to East Africa a delegation to study the situation on the spot and he hopes leaders of public opinion in this country will not relax their vigilant attitude in regard to the question of Indian grievances in East Africa. Much depends, of course, on the pressure which Indian public opinion can put upon the Government of India urging them to take a strong line in their representations to Whitehall. What those representations have been so far remains still a mystery.

Why Taboo Politics?

Speaking at the Maharaja's College Day celebration at Mysore, Mr. Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore, justly complimented the students of the present generation upon their exhibiting a stronger impulse of self-expression and a more pronounced urge for individual freedom. As regards politics he said: "By all means take an interest in politics, but let it be only an academic interest. Reserve taking any active part in politics till you have ceased to be students." Perhaps he meant that very young students should not take an unduly active part in very controversial or exciting politics, in which case we would not object to the proposition. But we do not think that it is right for even adult students at college to eschew altogether all kinds of politics. On the other hand constructive political service, limited only by the capacity and the opportunities of the students, is more a part of their duty than a thing to be shunned. For instance, grown-up students can and should help in working the constructive programme of the Congress.

The Villager's Lot.

In a tiny pamphlet entitled "The Indian Agriculturist, His Present Position and Future Prospects" the author, Mr. B. D. Belvi, discusses a variety of topics easily suggested by the above title. He suggests a number of sound remedies for the uplift of the now down-trodden ryot. But many of the remedies are of the type of belling the cat, of pursuing the Government to do what it would not. The most effective remedies which the educated men can themselves apply are conducting village Cooperative Societies, teaching the three R's to the willing ryots, patronising village industries like hand-spinning, and, above all, for educated men themselves to take to agriculture. It is something that many educated Indians now discuss Indian agriculture in preference to 18th century English authors. But they will have to do a great deal more before their ideas of reform can bear any fruit.

The Eternal Question.

"Mother," asked a little boy, "where does fire go to when it goes out?" "I don't know, dear," answered the mother, "you might just as well ask me where your father goes to when he goes out."

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS.

Sir Fazle Husain Defends His Punjab Policy.

SARDAR GULAM JILANI ON EDUCATIONAL METHODS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 23.

The 15th session of the "Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference" was held yesterday at the Haroon Hall at Char Biori. The President, Mr. Abdur Rahim, a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, arrived at 11 and was received by the members of the Reception Committee. The Hon. Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazl-e-Husain arrived at 11-27 and was given a very warm reception. Prominent amongst those who were present at today's gathering were Hon. Mr. Jadhav; Mr. Rashid Khan, retired D. S. P.; Mr. Majid Khan, Assistant Sessions Judge, Poona; Dr. Muhammad Nazim, Nawab Mir Ahmad Ali Khan, Hon. Sir Gulam Husain Hidayat-ullah, Mr. Botomley, Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal; Mr. Shafi Daudi, M.L.A.; Hon. Mr. Badshah, Mr. Sayed Murtaza, M.L.A., and Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimullah. It is significant that the leading educationists of Poona who are serving in the Education Department in various capacities, were all conspicuous by their absence. Some of the members of the Haj Committee also graced today's sitting.

WELCOME ADDRESS.

Before the Mr. Haroon Jafar, M.L.A., read the welcome address in Urdu on behalf of the Anjuman-e-Islam of Poona, in which references were made to the high University qualifications of Sir Fazl-e-Husain as well as to his various services rendered by him as Education Member of the Punjab Government and hopes were expressed that in his present position as Education Member of the Government of India he would continue to be a great asset for the Muslims.

SIR FAZL-E-HUSAIN'S REPLY.

After the address was read, Sir Fazl-e-Husain stood up and gave a suitable reply in Urdu. He said that the principle that guided him in public life was to extend his helping hand towards all those persons also whom nature had given no opportunity to rise and who owing to various disabilities were so much handicapped as not to reap the full advantage of God-given opportunities and capabilities. Since then it had become impossible for him to give up these principles.

ALWAYS STOOD FOR NATIONAL PROGRAMME.

There was no doubt that the Muslims of the Punjab have been, to a certain extent, benefited thereby. But the backward Hindus, whose living in villages and on the hills and the Rajputs, were also equally benefited. Whatever the Government of the Punjab have done during the last 9 or 10 years, has not been done for the benefit of any single community. On the contrary, it was for the benefit of all those people who had lagged behind in the struggle of existence; it was not limited to the Muslims only, it equally affected the Rajputs and the backward Hindus as well. In fact nothing was done on his part which was not the programme of the programme of the Indian National Congress, which was not a part of the programme of the Khilafat and lastly which was not part of the programme of Government as well. Hence it was wrong to say that he did something unusual or anything new. (Cheers).

Moulana Khwandji then recited a short chapter from the Quran. Principal Nawab Ali of the Bahauddin College then recited his poem in praise of Islam, with some couplets regarding the President and Sir Fazl-e-Husain. Mr. A. Qadir also read his poems in praise of the honoured guests of the day.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazl-e-Husain then formally opened the Conference. His speech was every now and then punctuated with cheers.

Then followed the election of the President who in the course of a brief speech first expressed a hope that the conclusions of the Simon Commission would be very hopeful for the Muslims and then exhorted them to take full advantage of the same.

After a resolution was moved from the Chair thanking Sir Fazl-e-Husain for his trouble in coming over to Poona, the honoured guest and the President were garlanded and the proceedings of the day came to a close.

"POONA, A SEAT OF ISLAMIC CULTURE."

Sardar Gulam Jelani Bilgi Khan of Wai, Chairman, Reception Committee in the course of his speech said:—

We are here to discuss great problems; we are here to put forward practical suggestions; we are here to encourage the people of our community to bestir themselves. In welcoming you to Poona this morning,

I feel I am welcoming you to the threshold of a new era. I see before me a Poona which is not only a centre of social reform, of enterprising politics, of historical research, of academic training, and of literary activity, but a Poona which is the centre of Islamic culture, a Poona which has made Persian, that language of sweet music, and Arabic, that language of epigrammatic expression, as famous and as popular as Sanskrit, that language of mythological lore.

I think I am revealing no secret when I say deliberately this morning that the Government of Bombay have mapped out a splendid future for Islamic culture and learning in this ancient seat of study if only we will co-operate and do our share.

Gentlemen, at such a gathering as this I am hesitant to refer to distinctly educational matters. We are here to discuss plans; we are here to formulate practical schemes; we are here to act rather than talk.

We have the report of the Hartog Committee before us on which to base our future policy and I therefore trust that we shall in this Conference be able to make some concrete proposals by which the Muslim community can take advantage of all this experience of others and formulate our own plans in such a way as to give us the greatest results with the least wastage of money and man-power. We can now make up for lost time; we can now profit to the full by the mistakes of others; we can now, I feel sure, prove to India that the Muslim community has a burden to bear and a part to play in the future of this jewel of the British Empire.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR MUSLIMS.
The report of the Hartog Committee amply bears out what we have been saying for years, namely, that special facilities must be provided for our community wherever we are in a minority. The time has passed when we are to be crowded out. Our culture is too venerable, our influence too great, our loyalty too strong to permit of that, and therefore we are most thankful to the members of the Hartog Committee for the courageous stand they have made to safeguard the rights and privileges of our community.

In preparing this address during the past week I have been impelled on several occasions to collect a lot of statistics to prove to you that although we are not so badly off educationally as some would declare us to be, we are not so far progressed that we could not go a good deal further.

Proceeding the Sardar said: I fear I have gone too far into this subject than I intended, but I felt I should emphasise it to show that there is a wide sphere for study in India to get the very best out of our limited resources. How long will it be, for example, until India can produce Rs. 20 crores annually to give even our present primary education to the children of the masses? Yet that is the figure set on the problem by the Hartog Committee. But if a revolution in educational outlook in India, and in our methods as well, could be brought about along right lines, it is possible that the tax-payer would not have much a bogey dangled before his eyes. Experiments along some such lines as those being carried out in other countries could easily be tried in India, and I throw it out as a suggestion that such a conference as this might in the not far distant future be able to sponsor a series of such experiments which would be of immense value to the educationist. Bose and Roy can lead the world in science; why cannot India produce a famous educationist as well?

A. I. RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION DECISION.
Hubli Comrade's Support.

HUBLI, Oct. 23.

A public meeting was held at the Moulali Maidan yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. D. Metrani. Messrs. J. Elias and A. Rangnath Iyer addressed the meeting about the resolution passed by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation at Nagpur and exhorted the men to unite more and thus strengthen the Union.

Then resolutions condemning the alleged improper treatment of the workers of the Millwright shop and the Machine shop and appealing to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, Perambur, for immediate enquiry into the matter, and requesting the President of the Union, Mr. V. V. Giri, to take immediate steps with the administration concerned, in the matter.—Free Press.

CAREFUL PERUSAL OF THE FOLLOWING WILL SHOW YOU THAT IT IS TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO

BE A SUBSCRIBER AND BE ONE IMMEDIATELY

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS UNIQUE OFFER

THE VARIOUS COMPENSATIONS AND HOW TO BE ENTITLED TO THEM.

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Compensations and Conditions.

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Compensations.

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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If you are a registered subscriber for the period of one month, three months, six months or one year there will be no necessity whatsoever for you to sign a Coupon or carry it on your person. With a receipt for the subscription paid, a certificate will be issued to you. This certificate will entitle you to Railway Accident Compensation during the period for which your subscription has been received. Further, by being a registered subscriber you will also be entitled to compensation for all other accidents. The following are the other compensations offered, and the conditions governing them.

Compensations.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber shall be fatally injured by an accident to any power driven public conveyance in which the subscriber is being conveyed as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the subscriber be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the subscriber shall be fatally injured by any accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the subscriber be permanently and totally disabled by any accident, not otherwise compensated, causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Conditions.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract namely, that:

- Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
- Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
- Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
- Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
- This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
- This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
- Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

CONDITIONS OF INDIAN SEAMEN.

Dr. Tarachand Paints A Gruesome Picture.

MR. SIDHWA AS CHAMPION OF POOR WORKERS.

Dr. Tarachand J. Lalwani accompanied by Mr. Mulchand, secretary, appeared before the Royal Commission on Labour, presided over by the Rt. Hon. Mr. J. A. Whitley, ex-Speaker of the House of Commons on behalf of the Seamen's Union and Port Trust Employees Union. Examined by the Chairman, the Doctor said he was not a seaman by profession but the elected President of the Seamen's Union. It has a membership of 500 and has existed for two years. He will be glad to present to the Commission the balance-sheets with the report of the Union for the last two years. His Union was consulted by the Government of India in the matter of the selection of Seamen's representative to the Geneva Labour Conference. In the rest house for seamen at Karachi they charged Rs. 2-8-0 per day which was too much for an Indian Seaman to pay as his salary is not more than Rs. 18 to Rs. 22 a month. At present, whenever seamen are wanted for work on board any steamer, the master of the ship communicates to the Union to supply some men and they are presented by a representative of the Union. He would not advocate the system of having ghaut Sarangs or middlemen as they would take a big commission from the men employed. The present arrangement of recruitment through the Union is very satisfactory in Karachi and should be continued.

PACKED LIKE CATTLE.

On the food of an Indian Seaman an amount of Rs. 19-11-4 is being spent whereas it takes Rs. 45 a month to feed an European seaman. The salary of an Indian Seaman comes to about Rs. 22 a month on the average. Dr. Tarachand said that he had seen with his own eyes 22 to 25 seamen packed like sardines in one single room on board the ship which is their so-called sleeping room. He thought that this was a most abominable condition and seamen should not be treated like mere cattle. He advocated that there should be four or five berths in one small cabin in which the Indian seamen could sleep when on duty.

HOURS OF WORK.

European seamen work for eight hours a day and the Indian seamen work on paper for nine hours a day but two hours of extra work is taken from the latter every day at night. And the total number of the hours of work for Indian seamen per day is thus eleven hours. Indian seamen are also asked to do overwork in case of emergency and they are not paid any extra wage for that work.

Mr. Joshi pointed out that the racial discrimination existed between the European and the Indian seamen under the provisions of the Indian Shipping Act itself. Then, said Dr. Tarachand, the Act should be amended abolishing all such discrimination.

To Mr. Clow Dr. Tarachand said that hardly 300 seamen went to sea every year from Karachi on account of its not being a regular recruiting centre.

MR. SIDHWA EXAMINED.

Examined by the Chairman of the Royal Commission on Labour, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa said that he was not a worker in any of the flour mills of Karachi. He is a merchant who devoted time to labour questions and also helped labourers during the last 20 years. He said that, although he induced some of the flour mill workers to come and give evidence, they were not able to do so for fear of victimization. At first half a dozen of these men went to him to represent their grievances two or three days before the arrival of the Whitley Commission. He told them that they should come in larger numbers and represent to him their grievances to place them before the Commission. On the day the Commission arrived, about a hundred of these men came to his compound and elected him as their spokesman and the memorandum submitted by him was voted by them. He took up their cause in the spirit of public service as they could not put forward their own men.

FEAR OF VICTIMIZATION.

Mr. Sidhwa said that the fear of victimization was a genuine one and should not be dismissed lightly. He recounted the story of the tramways strike of 1921 in which about 37 conductors, who were instrumental in forming a tramways union were dismissed by their employers and thus victimized.

The same fate would befall the flour mill workers if they dared to form a union for the redress of their grievances.

In the present state of Labour's disorganised condition, men who undertake the work of organising and helping them; and he took up their cause only with a view to do what he could for them. Last on, Mr. Sidhwa said, in reply to Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad, that he was not only a merchant but a Municipal Councillor, a Port Trust Commissioner, Secretary of the Karachi Health Association, a member of the Railway Advisory Committee, and President of the Postal Workers' Union and thus people came to him very often to represent their grievances and to ask him to help them out of their trouble. He took up their cause and fought for it as it is the duty of a citizen to do so.

Somebody at this stage cried out from the back benches that Mr. Sidhwa is an accredited "Registrar of Public Grievances in Karachi."

The Chairman: The function of this Commission is not to sit as a court of appeal about the disputes between the employers and labourers. We take your statement as a part of our Karachi evidence.

THE COAL LABOURERS.

Replying to Sir Alexander Murray the witness said that the labourers doing coal work are limited in number and are a class by themselves in as much as no other labourer would do this sort of work the witness said that there was keen competition between the stevedores in Karachi.

MISS PIGGOTT'S EVIDENCE.

The last witness examined by the Royal Commission on Labour was Miss Piggott, an English Christian missionary lady of Hyderabad (Sind) who had devoted her life to maternity and welfare work.

The Chairman entrusted the examination of this lady to Col. Russell, the Commission's medical assessor.

DOCK LABOURERS' COMPLAINT.

When the examination of Miss Piggott was going on some dock workers who came there, raised a howl saying that they were ill-paid and their grievances should be considered. The secretaries and other members of the Royal Commission "samjhaved" these men and they waited till the end of the proceedings for the day. Before the Commission dispersed, Mr. Whitley announced that, although the representatives of these dock labourers were not booked to give evidence, still, he would give them a hearing. This appeared the hundreds of men that gathered in the old Judicial Commissioner's Court.

A few of the representatives of the dock labourers came up and complained to the Chairman about unemployment, insufficient wages, and bad treatment. The Chairman heard them patiently and said that he would look into their grievances very carefully and what their champions, who appeared before the Commission said, would receive the earnest consideration of the Commission. He again assured them of his sympathy and thought that his Commission would be able to do something for the amelioration of the condition of the Indian workers.—The "Sind Observer."

PRESIDENT OF SANTIAGO FIRED AT.

Outrage By An Alleged Anarchist.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Santiago De Chile.—An anarchist youth of eighteen fired a revolver three times at the President who was motoring from cattle-show with his wife and staff. No one was hit and the assailant has been arrested.—Reuter.

Ex-Shah of Persia's Serious Illness.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Express" reports that the ex-Shah of Persia, Ahmad Kadir, is lying gravely ill with kidney trouble in an American hospital at Neuilly.—Reuter.

"TEACHING OF ZOROASTER"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—It looks now quite unchivalrous to argue with Mr. P. Madon whose entire school of the orthodox is struck dumb by the honest vigour of the youth who are impatient of the arbitrary control by elders whose superiority consists only in their having lived longer than others, probably at the expense of others. I would urge G. K. N. not to continue to floor the old gentleman. As, however, he seems to cling with pathetic fidelity to Darmesteter, I make him a present of the following from the great French writer which seems to have escaped his attention.

"I refer him also to Dastur Dr. Dhalla's 'Zoroastrian Theology' a work which does not leave the orthodox a leg to stand on, with regard to Yeshts. Dr. Dhalla does not hesitate to state about the Yeshts and the gods, which they celebrate that 'great as the benevolence of these celestial beings, it is tarnished by their imprecations upon their careless votaries.' As an illustration he adduces Mithra or Meher Izad who, 'is terrible when angered. Unless man appeases his wrath by abundant sacrifices he punishes his wretched victims mercilessly.'"

Does any man, out of a mad house, hope that the freedom loving youth of the day will now bow to the gods who are men in every sense of the term except with human virtues diminished and vices intensified? Dr. Dhalla's arguments prove why the terrorised Parsis persistently make offerings of sandalwood, sweetmeats, and fruits to the various gods of the Yeshts not but because they fear their crush but because they fear their crushing vengeance. . . . Is G. K. N. wrong when he characterises this as Devil Worship, *daivaganti* and not *mazda-yasni* Darmesteter wrote:

"The religion of Zoroaster, which in the hands of the Sassanides was such a powerful instrument of war and policy, had exhausted itself in the service of the State. The work of an exclusive clergy, high in their morality, extremely refined in their dogmas, but very exacting in their cult, it was a religion calculated to be the faith of a sect not a nation, and in pushing to the extreme the notion of purity applied to the world of matter as well as to the world of spirit, it culminated in a system of castility, so that with every movement the hand of man dashed against a prohibition. This creed, after all a foreign importation, ridiculous if it was impracticable, became odious when it was sought to be imposed universally upon all. And in proportion as the struggle with Byzantium became more sanguinary and Christianity grew apace in the interior of her empire, the State-religion grew more oppressive and pretended to expect from the lay community observances incumbent upon ascetics. The tide of persecution ran high, involving not only the Christians and Jews, not only minor sects like that of Mani, not only social and communistic orders like that of Mazdak, not only free thinkers and the incredulous, but also the lukewarm and the indifferent. A prime minister was put to death because he buried his wife instead of exposing her corpse to the beasts of prey as required by the Avesta. Hence to a great measure the extraordinary rapidity with which Persia, conquered by the Arabs, embraced Islam." (p. 195-196).—Yours, etc.,

"GENTLEMAN WITH THE DUSTER."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—With reference to the writer of the article on "Teaching of Zoroaster" in your issue of the 18th October 1929, I may say that very often we are enabled to discern right from wrong by the use of our common sense. An ordinary acquaintance with the teaching of Zoroaster, by reading the good translations that we have from European as well as Parsee Scholars, enables an average reader to know when our reformers require to be reformed, provided that his judgment is not indelibly infected with un-Zoroastrian views, and he is willing to see the "darkness of reformers" just as it is exposed to view. Parsees are now too well educated to be led away in the name of Reform, and they appreciate the Gathas, and the Zend-Avesta so well that there is little chance of their faith and affection for these being shaken, your writer on "Teaching of Zoroaster" makes much of the fact that there is a falling off in the quality of the later Avesta. But he does not care to look to the causes that has led to it.

Again, he does not believe the authoritative Persian writers who say that Nowbahar was a Zoroastrian Fire-temple, and who were

If he does, it is he who is really the enemy of Zoroaster and his teachings. If, on the other hand, he does not believe this, has he got the moral courage to write against it in the Gujarati papers where he is so ready to challenge others?

The 2 lacs which Mr. Madon states seems to have "unearned" me—let it be known—only at one place—Udwada, if the total extravagancies were to be calculated it would amount to her 6 lacs! SIX LACS!!!

Now appreciating what efforts are needed to earn Rs. 50,000, is it at all surprising—I put it to you Mr. Editor and your numerous readers—is it at all surprising, that this figure of 2 to 6 lacs is unimpaired? I submit it is not only unimpaired, but also staggering—this sheer ignorant waste, this hard earned money being every year turned into smoke!

I entreat you Mr. Madon to reflect over this colossal figure, forget your luxurious arm-chairs and your marble baths, put yourself in the shoes of one of your less fortunate brothers, and "then" tell us if this 2 to 6 lacs could not be utilized in a humane manner.

Now then Mr. Madon no twisting, I have put you straight questions and demand a straight answer—leave out Fathers' alone just man to man—Yours, etc.,

D. R. D. WADIA.

IV.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—By opening your columns to a discussion of the grievous plight to which the ignorant in every community are reduced on account of the clever manoeuvre of the priestly class who want to live on the fat of the land at the expense of the poor believers, you have rendered undeniable service to the country. I disclaim connection with any party in your particular Parsi dispute. I am speaking on behalf of the educated and cultured Bohras who sympathise wholeheartedly with the principle of the reformers and would like cordially to co-operate with the Parsis in eradicating the class of brokers between man and his God. While distinctly emphasising that we are not anti-religionists, I should like to mention it as plain as possible that our strongest objection remains against the priesthood as an idle class in every religion. In Islam particularly, as Sayed Amir Ali in his 'Spirit of Islam' says: 'The Islam of Mahomed recognises no caste or priesthood. Any monopoly of spiritual knowledge or special holiness to intervene between man and his God. Each soul rises to its Greater without the intervention of priest or heir-ophant. No sacrifice, no ceremonial, invented by vested interests, is needed to bring the anxious heart nearer to its Comforter. Each human being is his own priest; in the Islam of Mahomed no one man is higher than the other. Any movement, therefore, directed against a mischievous sacerdotal class in a Parsi community has my genuine sympathy and moral support. Should an association be formed to promote the object with reference to all communities of India which Parsi reformers have in view at present, I should be most happy to participate in the Movement.—Yours, etc.,

AMIRUDIN SHALEBHOY TYEBJI.

October 23rd.

CONSEQUENCES.

(Continued from page 6.)
success of which surprised the author perhaps even more than the publishers, focussed the attention of a nation upon a curse that had been not alone tolerated, but strenuously upheld by the "best people" for nearly a hundred years—a traffic in souls with its attendant physical, moral and spiritual degradation, next to impossible to picture, and one that threatened the very life of the republic. The present day traffic in drugs, Julia Ellsworth Ford believes to be very whit as dreadful as demoralizing and as iniquitous as chattel slavery. So believing she has set herself the task of writing a story which ought to do with the drug evil to-day what Mrs. Stowe's book did with the evil of human slavery.

ROOT OF THE EVIL.

The author of "Consequences" describes the—to most people—unrealized frightfulness of opium addiction—its fascination, its subtlety, its deadly grip, its inexorable resulting tragedy to all who fall under its spell. She assesses the motive to the maintenance of this steadily growing, world-wide, soul and body destroying traffic, namely, greed and then more greed. She goes further, to the root of the evil which is the root of the poppy plant itself, and calls for the reduction of production to scientific and medicinal needs. It is no mere emotional appeal that she makes, but a considered, intelligent, and powerful indictment of what Mr. Holmes has well described with shocking truthfulness as a "monster which we ourselves have conceived from our lust of profits, and from the same lust refuse now to destroy."

"Consequences" is a book which will find an appreciative audience

HIS MISSION OF "BROADENING PEACE BASIS."

"Mac" In Role Of A "Christian Man And Humanitarian."

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Rugby.—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will sail from Quebec next Friday evening, and will probably reach Liverpool on November 1st. Yesterday, in Montreal, he addressed 1,200 members of the Canadian Club who entertained him at luncheon, and referring to his mission as an effort to broaden the basis of peace, he paid tributes to the statesmanship of President Hoover, Mr. Briand and Dr. Stresemann. He said that there was a danger that the new generation, rising up without the knowledge we had had of the pain and horror of the sacrifice made by our dead, might translate what was in our hearts, the romance of sacrifice, into what was not in our hearts, romance of war. That was the danger to which the next generation would be open unless those who had gone through the war years did their duty as Christian men and as humanitarians. They must translate moral obligations into political facts, and that was the reason for his visit across the Atlantic.

U. S. DELEGATION.

Although the personnel of the United States delegation to the Five-Power Naval Conference in London next January, is not yet completed, it is announced that Mr. Stimson, Secretary of State, will be at its head, and that the four or five other members will include Senator Reed, who is a distinguished lawyer, and Senator Robinson, who leads the Democratic Party in the Upper House and was an associate of Governor Smith, President Hoover's opponent in last year's presidential election. He is also a lawyer and he and Senator Reed are both members of the Foreign Relations Committee.

JAPANESE DELEGATION.

The Japanese Government has notified the British Government that their delegates will be Mr. Wakatsuki, formerly Prime Minister, (Chief delegate), Admiral Takarabe, Minister of Marine, and Mr. Matsudaira, Ambassador in London. The delegation will sail on November 30th, travelling via the United States, and will spend a few days at Washington before proceeding to London.

The project for linking the Forth on the east coast of Scotland with the Clyde on the West by means of a ship canal has been revived and the Minister of Transport has appointed a Committee to consider the scheme which is one of the proposals for the relief of unemployment submitted by the Scottish Office of the Cabinet. The scheme, from time to time, has been discussed for over two hundred years, but hitherto, it has been rejected on the ground of expense which, it is stated, might involve from forty to seventy million pounds. The Committee of which Sir Sydney Chapman, Economic Adviser to the Government, is Chairman, is empowered to examine and report on the nature and extent of the advantages which might be obtained from the construction of such a canal and the probable economic results of its construction.—B. O. W.

"Anand Bazar Patrika" And Haji Bill.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

The "Anand Bazar Patrika", a vernacular daily, according to the support to the statement of Mr. Birla, says that there is no racial discrimination in Mr. Haji's Bill, but only an attempt to have a legitimate demand of India satisfied.—Free Press.

wherever there is an interplay of the heart and the intellect; wherever the international spirit actuates human beings, and wherever the Live and Help Live ideology animates them. It will meet drastic and bitter criticism wherever there attaches any measure of sympathy with or guilt for the initiation, acceptance or furtherance of the opium traffic, or for its matrix, the imperialistic exploitation of helpless human beings. With its many-sidedness however, it will neither stand nor fall on its central theme. Apart from that, it is a novel for any and all who are "fed up" on present-day action. It is unique, absorbing, unexpected, delightful. It is a novel that is indeed "different." I commend it to the readers of the "Chronicle."

"DOWN WITH THE PUNDIT."

Orthodox Sanatani Opposes Reform.

ANTI-PURDAH DEPUTATION'S TRIUMPHANT MARCH.

KHANDWA, Oct. 23.

The Anti-Purdah Deputation reached Khandwa to-day. A ladies meeting was held in the afternoon at the public library. In the evening a well attended public meeting was held at the same place, under the presidency of Sjt. Hardayal Singh Chohan. Great enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting.

Pandit Bihari Lal, a Sanatani is reported to have opposed all reforms in the society. At this the young men present shouted "Down with the Pundit."

Many among the audience promised to observe the Anti-Purdah Day.

The deputation will reach Calcutta on the 25th inst.—Free Press.

AFGHAN PRINCE RELEASED.

AGREES TO OBEY MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

After almost a whole day's detention in the European lock-up, Sardar Mahmud Omar Khan, an Afghan Prince, was released late this evening, as a result, it is stated of some negotiations between his brothers and the District Magistrate. The conditions on which Sardar Mahmud Omar Khan has been released could not be ascertained as none of his brothers was willing to speak to the Press representatives on the subject, but it is understood, that he was allowed to return to his family as he agreed to obey the order of the District Magistrate to report himself every evening to the officers named in the Magistrate's order.—Free Press.

FROM SICK BED TO LOCK-UP.

AFGHAN SARDAR UNDER ARREST AGAIN.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

Sardar Mahmud Omar Khan, an Afghan Prince whose escape from Allahabad had led to the deportation of other Afghan Princes on parole in British India, was re-arrested this morning after his return from Burmah on Monday.

CAUSE OF RE-ARREST.

The cause of Sardar Omar Khan's re-arrest is supposed to be his inability to report himself every evening in obedience to the District Magistrate's order served on him and other Princes on arrival at Allahabad to certain officers named in the order. During the discussion which Sardar Omar Khan had with the District Magistrate when the order under reference was handed over to him, he is reported to have told the Magistrate that owing to his ill-health, it would not be possible for him to move out in order to report himself to anybody, adding that even if he were well, it would not be desirable for him to go to any officer to report his presence in Allahabad. He therefore, suggested that an official could instead be sent to his own residence in order to note his presence.

LETTER TO DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

On Monday evening, it is said, the Sardar could not go out on account of indisposition and he sent a medical certificate to an officer before whom he was to report himself and on Tuesday morning he sent a letter to the District Magistrate repeating his inability to go out to report. No reply is reported to have been received from the District Magistrate, but an officer who was reported to be a Naib Tahsilidar saw Sardar Omar Khan at his residence last evening.

TAKEN TO LOCK-UP.

This morning for reasons yet unknown, a police inspector saw him at his residence and conveyed him to the European lock-up where the Sardar is at present lodged. A police lorry with an inspector of police and some constables was, it is understood sent to take him to the lock-up, but the Sardar preferred to be taken in a tonga in which he was accordingly conveyed. Sardar is reported to be suffering from chest-pain which is causing anxiety to his relatives. His mother who was in Calcutta arrived here this morning and the only glimpse which she could have of the Sardar on her arrival at Allahabad was when he was being conveyed to the European lock-up. The other brothers of the Sardar who have also returned to Allahabad Sardar Sarwar Khan, Sardar Abdul Rashid Khan and Sardar Sher Ahmad Khan are however carrying out the instructions of the District Magistrate in respect of reporting themselves every evening either to Mr. Azimuddin Khan,

BHAVNAGAR YOUTHS AND CASTE DINNER.

Alleged Assault By Police.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—The Youth League here was started on the 1st of October. One hundred fifty names were enlisted within fifteen minutes many being ladies.

On October 5, a meeting was called for the consideration of the caste-dinner that was supposed to be given to Brahmin community on the death of a youth twenty years old. The deputation of youths had approached the father, but he insisted on giving the dinner.

There in the meeting at Motibaug sixty-five persons were enlisted as volunteers to picket at the doors of the building where dinner was to be given. The Secretary of the Youth League explained the whole position and told the volunteers to maintain complete non-violence and to speak to all the people who participate in the dinner with utmost civility and humility. On the 7th October our first party of seven reached the place of the dinner at twelve noon. The volunteers had kept in their hands placards and posters wherein were the following inscriptions:—

"Down with traditionalism"—"Sweet balls or blood"—"Dinner after death is a sin"—with these poster one volunteer had kept in his hand a big picture wherein was painted a widow weeping with a grinding mill, a pyre of young man, and the Brahmins preparing sweets and enjoying them. At two the volunteers were deprived of the placards and posters. The painting and all these were torn off by the orthodox party. Afterwards the orthodox pelted stones at the volunteers. During all this our members of the Youth League observed complete non-violence and did not utter even a word of reproach. They turned deaf ears to the old dames who were abusing these young men and Mahatma Gandhi, and showering curses upon them.

At three p.m. many more volunteer corps arrived on the scene. Up to 5 o'clock volunteers stayed there and picketed most peacefully. At five-thirty a grand procession of young men paraded the main streets with songs disapproving of the caste-dinner.

On the second day of the dinner our volunteers numbering eighty arrived at the place at five in the evening. New placards and posters were prepared. On the four roads leading to the place various batches were placed. All the volunteers kept placards in their hands. After quarter of an hour our posters were snatched away by the orthodox section. No one of us spoke a word against them. Curs was the policy of non-violence and suffering. At six in the evening one batch began to sing disapproving of the dinner. After a minute or so five or six Brahmins came up with lathis in their hands. One Muslim volunteer was widely beaten. He was senseless and removed to hospital. In the same way four or five young men were beaten with lathis. Police had been there before time, but no help was offered to the wounded by the police. So the excitement came from the orthodox people. All ended this most peacefully. No one of us raised hands. Many of us were athletes. After some minutes the Fojdar came to the Secretaries and asked them to give signatures that they would maintain peace. The Secretaries had given application that morning to the Officer and to this application their signatures were affixed, so they did not find it necessary to give signature. The Fojdar ordered the police to arrest the Secretaries. All stood in a line. The police did nothing. Volunteers at eight in the evening arranged themselves in a big procession and marched to Motibaug.

The third day was a day of trial for us. It was rumoured in the city that the volunteers would be beaten if they went picketing. In the evening at 5-30 two parties arrived there. The parties were stopped by the police and ordered us not to proceed further. There was no written order that the picketers must stand at the distance of 200 feet.

The volunteers then, according to the orders of the Fojdar, stood in a line. Within five minutes the peaceful volunteers were besieged by Brahmins and assaulted. Furious attacks were made by the orthodox people and the police. The police used lathis very freely. One graduate of Shantiniketan who was the first victim or assault was most severely beaten by the police and the enraged orthodox although the volunteers' shirt was torn off. Mr. Doni, the Secretary, was given two or three lathi blows by police and many slaps. In all twenty-five volunteers were the victims of this kind of beating from police and orthodox. All volunteers thought observed complete non-violence, and endured all the with almost patience.—Yours, etc.,

BHAVNAGAR CITIZEN.

Bhavnagar.

MARTIAL LAW IN PEKING.

Rickshaw Coolies At War With Tramwaymen

SOLDIERS RUSHED UP TO ASSIST POLICE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Peking.—Martial Law has been proclaimed in consequence of the serious outbreaks of rickshawmen who armed with heavy clubs attacked trams and hustled out their passengers, manhandled their conductors and motor-men, rendered cars out of action, and held up motor cars and other vehicles.

Simultaneous attacks all over the city lasted for three hours until soldiers rushed up to assist the police who until then had not intervened.

Bad blood has existed for some time between Tramwaymen's Union and Rickshawmen's Union.—Reuter.

OVER 1,000 RICKSHAWMEN ARRESTED.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Peking.—Over 1,000 rickshawmen have been arrested and placed in internment camp following last night's rioting in which it is estimated that 25,000 persons participated. Military authorities have sealed the offices of Rickshawmen's Union.—Reuter.

BOYCOTT OF LEGISLATURES.

Mr. Sen Gupta's Statement In British Press.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The recent statement to the Press by the Calcutta Swarajist leader, Mr. Sen Gupta, that the decision of the All-India Congress Committee at Allahabad in favour of the boycott of Councils after December is sound and that there should be concentration on direct action instead of Council work is published by the "Morning Post" from its Calcutta correspondent with ridiculing comments. Says the Calcutta correspondent of the "Morning Post": "Mr. Sen Gupta's declaration is only an instance of the Swarajist drum-beating. By resort to heroics the Swarajists expect to stir up trouble in January, but the signs so far clearly indicate that these attempts have resulted in miserable failures. At the last mass rally there was not a single volunteer forthcoming and only a few rupees were collected."

The effect of such despatches is to belittle the strength of the Indian Nationalist forces and to paint those British friends of India who are pleading for a policy of conciliation as persons who are imposed upon by a small coterie of extremists who are in an infinitesimal minority as compared with the teeming millions of loyal the Indian masses. In the absence of an effective publicity organisation in London to represent the Indian national point of view these statements often succeed in their objective.—Free Press.

Whitley Commission's Pardon Session At Lahore.

The Whitley Commission held a private sitting in Lahore to-day.—A. P.

No Racial Discrimination In Haji Bill.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

The "Basumati", commenting on the Indian Chambers' statement, says: "Those who oppose the Coastal Reservation Bill on the silly excuse that it involves racial discrimination would do well if they are honest and sincere to go carefully through the well-reasoned statement of the Federation of Indian Chambers. We wonder what the representatives of vested interests will say in reply to the fact that even the two great apostles of Free Trade, viz., Adams Smith and John Stuart Mill, supported the British Navigation Laws practically on the ground that the Coastal Trade of a country should be its own preserve."—Free Press.

Deputy Magistrate, or to Rai Sahib Mahendra Prasad, City Magistrate.

—Free Press.

AFGHAN SIRDARS TO BE SENT BACK TO INDIA.

RANGOON, Oct. 23.

Six Afghan Sardars, Sultan Ahmed Khan, Nur Ahmed Khan, Mohamed Yunus Khan, Mohamed Omar Khan, Gul Mohamed Khan and Abdul Ali Khan were brought down here this morning from Kila where they were being detained. They will be sent back to India to-morrow by the s.s. "Tairea".—A. P.

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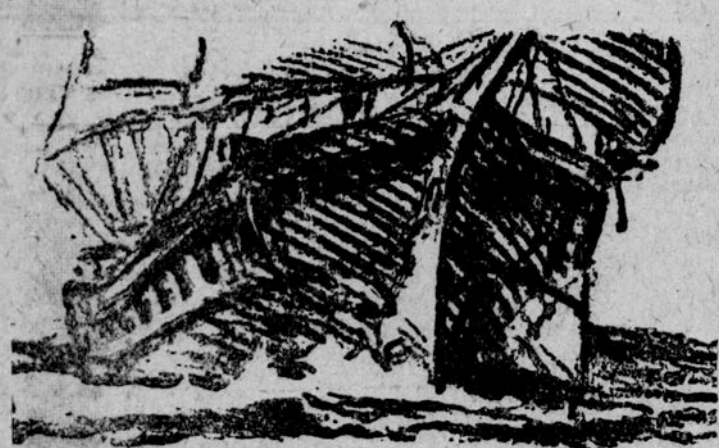


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Get a bottle from your chemist or the nearest bazaar and start using it to-morrow. When you buy the bottle, take care to see that it has a red seal with the name Evans' on it.

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What the People Say

SWARAJ AND INDIAN STATES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—I, whom the Almighty has been pleased to create without the appendage of a "gadi" which might be snatched from me or a descendant or successor of mine by those ruling or being ruled by any of us, am above being called upon to reconcile my position as "the first servant of my State" with that as the "first servant of my subjects" who (the subjects) neither conferred on me my "gadi" nor fixed the rights and responsibilities attached thereto.

To the Princes of India and their supporters—including their Press—I, an humble Indian with no claim or aspiration to leadership or rulership anywhere, make bold, in all frankness, to say:

(1) That before very long the Simon Commission will have made its report from the point of view of the interests of Britain in India to the British Parliament or the British Government, that Britain will continue to rule India in the light of or according to such recommendations made by her Commissions as her servants or representatives will have accepted, irrespective of whether any sections of Indians outside of His Britannic Majesty's service in India shall or shall not have approved of or agreed to work the same; that His Majesty's Indian subjects in British and Indian India are very likely sooner or later to march hand in hand towards their common goal and thereby to contribute their joint and several shares towards mending or ending the existing systems of Government.

(2) That Britain is, quite capable of treating with representatives of British Indians who have non-co-operated with her Commissions without depending on the guidance of any Indian Princes or their representatives and that changes in the existing systems of Government in India can take place as much with or without the guidance either to Britain or her Indian subjects of Indian princes.

(3) That Indian Princes like Bikanir shall be committing a great mistake by deceiving themselves into the illusion that British or Indian Indians have made or expect to make any advancement because of any Bikanirs; God, to whom the present Ruler of the Bikanir State attributes his position in his State, has inscrutable ways of disillusioning such of His creatures as He likes, including Bikanir and that.

(4) The Princes have yet to give proof of having facilitated or guided their respective subjects into organising themselves into an unfettered joint body like the Indian National Congress free to comment fearlessly on the misrule of the Princes. The friendship of the Indian Princes like the Bikanir towards His Britannic Majesty's subjects in British and Indian India (cannot be based on any dictation to any Indians by any Princes but purely on the God-given birth-right of Indians to self-determination.

Bikanir is perfectly correct if he means that only those within the rubbered walls of a room can deny the right of free association and expression of the subjects of Indian States without expecting any opposition whatever from any Indians at all times and in all ages.

Bikanir should prove his capability or competence to curb misrule in certain Indian States before trying to divide Indians by erroneous logic.

British Indians are obliged to Bikanir for attempting to show the former by his comments on Butler Report what advancement may be expected from Royal Commissions by any section of Indians.—Yours, etc.,

H. S. M.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—I have observed with a great deal of regret the B. P. C. C. election for this year. Cliques and caucuses are the rule. Men whose presence would have been a credit to a national institution of such importance have been removed, their nominations have been declared invalid and they have been kept out so that the narrow miserable policy followed by the B. P. C. C. all last year may continue.

The B. P. C. C. has failed to do any thing for the Congress, or for the people. The Congress activities have been practically nil, in no respect have they given lead to any popular movement. The B. P. C. C. has shown no breath of vision.

I have heard that permutations and combinations are going on regarding the B. P. C. C. offices and A. I. C. C. elections. Does the B. P. C. C. realise that it

holds a most important place in the future government of the country?

Every member of the B. P. C. C. must realize that he holds a responsible position and that he is in honour bound to carry out the dictates of the Congress. The fateful day, 31st December, is coming near and every member of the B. P. C. C. and A. I. C. C. must prepare himself. The doors of jail are open for him, and when the Congress orders he will be expected to march into the gates of the jail leaving a father or mother, a wife or a sister, a son or a daughter.

There should be no betrayal of the country's cause this time, no shirking of duty should be allowed or condoned. The man who falls will be a traitor and let us not forget the slogan "Down with Traitors." So I would caution the B. P. C. C. to elect such men as office-bearers, and to the A. I. C. C. only such men as are prepared to sign a declaration that they are prepared to face jail or death, and only such men should be elected. Those who refuse to do so should not be elected. At this fateful hour of the country's future, opportunists and office-seekers should be eliminated. The battle is to the strong, the victory is to the brave. They who have faith and courage will win the world and we should elect such men.—Yours, etc.,

CHHABILDAS L. SHAH.

Matunga, Oct. 21.

"EAST INDIAN SCHOOLS."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—In the valued columns of your journal dated the 15th instant, under the caption of "The East Indian Schools" your correspondent "A Catholic" has briefly hinted on the question of the division of parishes in Bandra—a very influential Catholic town—made by His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, Dr. J. Lima S.J. I think it would interest your numerous readers very much to know something more on this subject. The Roman Catholics throughout the world are governed by the Code of Canon laws published and promulgated by the Pope under his authority. The same code requires as a general principle, that the territory of each diocese should be divided into distinct territorial sections, each with a parish church and presided over by the Vicar; and as far as my knowledge goes, His Grace the new Archbishop of Bombay Dr. J. Lima, has under the authority of Canon 215 of the Code, issued a decree dated May 1929 setting forth such territorial divisions and allotted them to the 3 parish churches in Bandra. The Code further says thus:—"Without special permission from the Holy See, parishes may not be established that are not divided by territory but by the difference of language of the people in the same town or city. It is likewise forbidden to establish purely personal parishes i.e., for certain class of people or parishes for certain families, but as to the already established parishes, the kind mentioned in this Canon, nothing shall be changed without consulting the Holy See."

The decree so promulgated cited Canon 215 as the authority for the action and it made no mention whatever of any other explicit, definite or particular authority from the Holy See. It thus appears that Dr. J. Lima as exceeded his legitimate authority to divide the already established parishes. A peep into the deeper into the Canon Law code reveals the following:—"The division of parishes is subject to the following Rules: The Ordinary (the Archbishop or Bishop) can, for a just canonical cause, divide any parishes, also against the will of the rectors (vicars) and without the consent of the people, by erecting a perpetual vicariate or a new parish, or by dismembering the same and giving part to another already established parish; but there is only one canonical reason for dividing or dismembering a parish, namely, either too great a difficulty for the people to go to their parish church, or too numerous a congregation, whose spiritual welfare cannot be taken care of by the appointments of the assistants to the rectors."

The same Code again says:—"The Local Ordinaries should perform the union, transfer, division or dismemberment by authentic document and should before action is taken, consult the Chapter or the Diocesan consultors and persons interested." "The union, transfer, division and dismemberment made without the canonical reason is null and void."

Your readers may know there has never been any transport difficulty or inconvenience of roads in Bandra to attend one's parish church, nor have there been cases of neglect that there was some difficulty to attend to the spiritual needs of one's own parishioners by its parish priest or his assistants, therefore such

a course is not warranted by facts at all and, therefore, the decree beyond disturbing the people without rhyme or reason, is no good at all and canonically the decree is wanting in the essential requirements and it should without delay, be abrogated. The persons interested in the division of parishes were the necessary factors under the Canon Law to be consulted so also the Diocesan Consultors; but it appears that this decree is thrust upon the people against their will. Emphatic protests were laid at the feet of His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay as also at the feet of His Excellency Dr. Edward Money, S.J., Delegate Apostolic of the East Indies stationed at Bangalore, but all seem to have given a deaf ear.

One of the parishes in Bandra was founded about 40 years ago or thereabouts and the terms of the foundation were that this new parish was devoted to a particular class of people—the fisher-folks of Bandra—but the New Archbishop seems to have altogether disregarded all obligations and intentions of the foundations and now appears to saddle that parish with different sects of people quite contrary to the terms of foundations. In this connection the Code of Canon Law have been admitted at the time of the foundation, the Ordinary (the Bishop) cannot validly suppress or change them unless there is the question of changes favourable to the Church and consent of the founders or patrons as the case may be, obtained (Can. 1417).

Here the founders are emphatically protesting and denying their consent to change the intentions but Dr. Lima, S.J. seems to be acting obdurately still in this matter and petitions and memorials to these High Church Dignitaries are but waste paper.

In the constitution of the archiepiscopal curia published in the Examiner Number 10 of 9th March 1929, a list of names of influential and distinguished pastors is announced, therein there is to be found, as Diocesan Consultor the name of the very Rev. Mons. Dr. B. D'Monte, an influential and venerable pastor of Bandra, and it cannot be said positively if he was ever consulted or not. In Bombay, the Holy Father the Pope has knighted a good many persons for their good work as Knights of Columbus, St. Patric, St. George, etc., and it is a pity a question of such vital interest to the Catholics is not engaging the attention of these Papal Knights.

With these few facts it is expected that Ecclesiastical Department of the Bombay Government may kindly institute enquiries as to the dissatisfaction and unrest of the people.—Yours, etc.,

"ANOTHER CATHOLIC." Bandra, Oct. 21.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.) certainly be preferable to the establishment of a Medical Council under the Government Bill which, as we shall see, will strangle the growth of an independent medical profession and stultify medical education to a dead level of uniformity. Centralisation of medical education in the hands of an authoritative Council established by law, will debase medical education instead of elevating it to a higher level. The time has not yet arrived for the function of a Statutory Medical Council for India. Until the medical profession is well-organised, well-led and is able to look after itself and voice its united opinion without fear or favour, it would be premature to establish such a Medical Council for India. Take an analogous example. Though the legal profession is well-organised, has brilliant leaders, and is able to look after itself and its opinion, it has not yet been considered expedient by Government to establish a Statutory Bar (or Legal) Council for the whole of India, and only Provincial Bar Councils have been established under the Indian Bar Councils Act of 1926. The G. M. C. and I.M.S., must have some ulterior motive for demanding an Indian Medical Council. Will the Indian Medical profession walk into the parlour? (To Be Continued.)

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TRIUMPH OF THE CROWD.

The Russian Drama.

This, "The New Spirit in the Russian Theatre, 1917-1928", by Huntley Carter (Brentano's, 30s.), is one of the most remarkable books ever written upon such a subject. I doubt if anyone else could even have attempted the task, for Huntley Carter is one of the most remarkable men. I suppose that he has long lived in poverty, even extreme poverty. He is as nearly totally deaf as anyone can be. I have a very loud voice, but I seldom make him hear a word, and in ordinary life he evidently hears no sound, writes Mr. H. W. Nevinston in the "New Leader".

PATIENCE AND COURAGE.
You may suppose that in these days of perpetual noise he is the happier, but think what he has undertaken! Poor and deaf, he has wandered about Russia for the last ten or twelve years, simply discovering all that could be known about the Russian drama and theatre. How he has obtained his extraordinary knowledge of the subject I cannot say. It must have been obtained almost entirely through the eyes—by watching performances and reading the texts. It is one of the most remarkable feats ever accomplished in criticism and literature.

In this large and well-published book, illustrated with numerous photographs of scenes upon the Russian stage both old and new, he tells us definite truths about the present theatre in Russia which we may have heard already by vague rumour, but with no certainty. He gives us a minute account of the theatre's development, and of the lives and works of all the most recent "builders" of the theatre and the dramatists. I cannot get over the miracle of his knowledge. One must agree with him when he writes:—

"Only writers who, like myself, have entered Russia from time to time since 1917 and have systematically collected material for books on the theatre as a whole, can boast of being in a position to tell the complete story of the New Theatre. The number of such writers is very limited. Probably there is only one—myself. I have not heard of another."

Nor have I heard of another. I only wish I could hear of someone who would show the same patience and courage in examining the conditions in Russia as a whole and not merely in the drama, and could tell us of them with the same accuracy and absence of prejudice!

SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

But perhaps Huntley Carter is prejudiced. He is carried away by enthusiasm for the new life that he discovers in the themes and methods of the new theatre. One feels that the more "advanced" or Bolshevik the subjects and scenery are, the better is he pleased. That may be called a prejudice, but, then, the whole of the modern theatre in Russia depends entirely upon being "advanced" and Bolshevik, or at least revolutionary. "The cultural feature of the moment," as he says, "is the gradual destruction of the old form of theatre and the creation of a new one."

The present-day theatre, he tells us again, stands for the collective spirit of the age, especially the mass production of the sentiment of liberty, mass social construction and synthesis guided by a clear conception of the social problem. "The theatre has liberated itself from custom." It works with a new philosophy, new material, industrial and engineering production, and the forging of new tools belonging to the new epoch.

The new theatre is designed for the "Mass community", and the Mass community aims at enjoying more liberty than in the old individualistic pre-revolution times. The new theatre is openly propagandist. It is the policy of the Government to use the theatre to fight for Russia, to help to reconstruct it, and to enlighten the people in new social ideas and values.

"Hence the motive to crush all reactionary tendencies, all opposition to Bolshevism, and to inspire confidence in the people in the Government by exalting the Mass where the individual had been."

"Hence the method of making the theatre and people one, the theatre free to all, of mixing the people with the dramatic, militant and constructive action of the players. No personality but Mass personality. No spectators but one spectator. No minds but a perception of Bolshevik aims and end in collective life. The method gave birth to the Mass theatre."

This Government ideal seems to have been modified by the will of the People proving stronger than the will of the Government, and imposing itself upon the theatre to the exclusion of politics in favour of economics. But the mo-

dification has evidently been slight.

MASS DRAMA.

Now, for myself, in the drama I value the individual most of all. To me the plot, the scene, the action, are of interest only in so far as they serve to depict or to develop the individual. Take away the personality of Hamlet or Lear or Macbeth and no interest in the play remains.

But the conception of the Mass drama is very likely to grow even in this country, whether one likes it or not. Perhaps one sees signs of its coming in Galsworthy's "Strife" and "Justice", where the individual characters are not of the first importance, but the real interest lies in a Mass situation, almost an abstraction, such as a strike or a law court. The same might be said of Shaw's "Methusalem", in which one finds no individual interest of any kind, but only theories and abstractions. So in "The Apple Cart" the King has the interest of a good book upon benevolent despotism, and the Ministers have the interest of a bad book upon democracy. These are our examples of the Mass Drama in this country. In Germany Ernst Toller has succeeded in his Mass Dramas of "The Machine Wreckers" and "Masses and Man". But the Russians of the revolution have carried the ideas much further.

THE TRUE PROLETARIAN.

In the Russian theatre of today all the fine satiric comedies and tragedies of Gogol, Gorki, and Tolstoy are out of date and almost forgotten. Such men never belonged to the Masses themselves (though I suppose Gorki once did), but they wrote as spectators from the outside, not as the true proletarian. As we read, "their experiences are not actual experiences determined by human needs set up by materialistic forces and circumstances operating upon the writers." The new theatre cuts itself loose from all tradition. It represents the working people as they see and feel in themselves. An entire new form of theatre is arising, with new ideas of mass scenery or "decor", in which strange mechanical shapes, cubist, futurist, or completely abstract, take the place of the photographic scenes we all knew so well. Whether the result is beautiful, one cannot be sure, but it is certainly amazing.

It is the same with the subjects of the Mass Dramas. Sometimes they recall terrible events in the actual revolution: sometimes they are performed in huge open spaces, apparently before the Winter Palace itself, for instance, or in the Red Square of Moscow. Whole armies, crowds, of the populace, representatives of the leaders move about upon the scene. The method recalls the mysteries of the Mediaeval Church, and, indeed, some of the dramas are called Political Proletarian Mysteries. Even a Mass music is produced. Whether it is more horrifying than a jazz band I cannot say, but it is probably made on the same barbaric lines.

UNSUSPECTED TALENT.

A peculiar point about the Russian drama is the outburst of dramatic power in little villages scattered over the country. The plays are acted in factories, clubs, schools, and cellars. They are free from Government control, provided they avoid reactionary subjects, and they are often acted by groups of families and friends for fun. Artistic power is very widely distributed among the Russian people. When I was present during the abortive revolution of 1905-1907, I noticed how immediately excellent political cartoons and satires appeared in all the papers, though before October, 1905, no cartoon or political satire could have been risked. One touch and the thing was there. The same seems true of the drama. The revolution has called out a wealth of unsuspected talent or even genius of a kind hitherto unknown.

All history of this astonishing development in the drama, the cinema, and the radio is described in minute detail by Huntley Carter here. He tells us besides the history and development of the most conspicuous leaders in the movement—Lunacharski, Meierhold, Stanislavski, well-known among us as the famous organiser of the Moscow Art Theatre, but now turned from the old conception of good plays to the "demands of the Proletariat". There are two or three others, but a whole number of this paper would not suffice to mention even the outstanding points in this remarkable volume.

Marathi Literature And Marathi Readers.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT MARATHI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

A Marathi Literary Conference was held under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Sahitya Sabha at Ville Parle on Sunday, when about 125 delegates, ladies and gentlemen, from the Suburban District were present. The Conference commenced at 12 noon with the singing of the Maharashtra Geeta by Mr. S. A. Deshpande. The song is composed by Mr. Shripad Krishna Kolhatkar, the reputed author. Prof. M. D. Altekar, the President of the Sahitya Sabha, then delivered his welcome address, in the course of which he pleaded for the development of better taste in readers and a desire among writers to write on a higher level. He expressed dissatisfaction with the way in which the Marathi language was handled by the University and stated that a literature depended more on excellent authors and appreciative readers than on its association with a University or on the patronage of Government. He stated that writers in Marathi were very poorly paid, when they were paid at all, and he pleaded strongly for a change in such an unfortunate state of affairs. Prof. Altekar informed the audience that the Suburban District Sahitya Sabha was now properly constituted and had made its rules and its object was to foster the study of the Marathi language and the development of the Marathi literature and it organised this Conference with a view to bring together ladies and gentlemen in the district who sympathised with this object and he expressed the hope that they and their friends would strengthen the Sahitya Sabha by joining it.

After the conclusion of Prof. Altekar's speech Mr. Chandrashekhar Shivaram Gorhe, was voted to the chair. Mr. Chandrashekhar as he is popularly known, is now about sixty years of age and he has devoted all his life to Marathi poetry. Shy and unassuming by nature, he does not care for the modern art of advertisement and that is the reason why, though his charming poetry is admired and appreciated by all, this was probably the first occasion that he appeared on a public platform. His address was written in a chaste and charming Marathi and it was heard with rapt attention. He spoke about poetry and asked his brother-poets to write poetry on great themes and a higher level. The place of the poet in national life was great and consequently a poet's responsibility was also very great. A poet must raise his reader above the common earth and must be a source of inspiration. He protested against the importation of meters from foreign languages since, in his opinion, the meters in Sanskrit and Marathi were perfectly arranged and were suitable and adequate to the expression of various sentiments. He stood staunchly by the method of the old Marathi poets who made Marathi literature a great literature.

After the presidential address was delivered, Mr. V. S. Ghatge, L.O.E., read a paper on "Kirtan Literature". It was well-informed and well-reasoned. His main thesis was that the modern Kirtan or the Haridas must perform the Kirtan to suit the necessity of modern times. Another paper was read by Mr. Bhavne on "Marathi and Bombay University". Mr. L. G. Bhavne, deplored the inefficiency of many candidates that passed the Matriculation examination and strongly pleaded for the raising of the standard of secondary education. This paper also led to a brilliant discussion. Owing to want of time, papers on Marathi dialects were not read. There was an interval for refreshments and that afforded an opportunity for the various delegates to meet and know each other. After refreshments Prof. Jadhav and Dr. Kulkarni read summaries of their papers on the necessity of writing scientific books in good Marathi for the benefit of Marathi readers.

Then the President read out one of his poetical composition and some poets, residents of the district, read extracts from their composition. Professor Altekar moved a vote of thanks to the chair and the proceedings came to a close. The Conference lasted from noon to 9 p.m., but there was great enthusiasm throughout and it was a matter of great satisfaction that the whole function was a splendid success. Mr. Chandrashekhar, who is in Baroda service, left Ville Parle on Monday night.



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BANKING ENQUIRY AND
MARWADI CHAMBER.

How Crops Are Marketed.

The following memorandum is submitted by the Board of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce to the Bombay Provincial Bank Enquiry Committee, from which the following extracts are taken below:

My Board have not dealt with the questions contained in the questionnaire. For instance they have omitted to reply to the majority of the questions in the first part of the questionnaire. Only those questions which directly or indirectly relate to the indigenous banking system have been far as possible fully discussed and answered.

Amongst the three hundred members of this Chamber about one hundred are indigenous bankers or Shroffs. Most of these banks have numerous branches in different parts of the country. Consequently they are conversant with the banking conditions obtaining in many commercial as well as agricultural centres of the country including some of those in the Bombay Presidency. At the same time these members, and naturally also the Board cannot claim to have an intimate knowledge of the conditions in all parts of the Presidency. But in view of the fact that Bombay Shroffs have dealings with various parts of the country, the conditions which also influence the conditions in Bombay, my Board have kept in mind the facts and circumstances generally of the whole of India taking care to refer to only such of them as are more or less common and are applicable to the Bombay Presidency also.

Agricultural Credit and Credit facilities for Small Industries.—The existing methods of marketing crops in India are, more or less, of a crude nature. There has been little change in these methods of generations. The following description which includes processes that do not, strictly speaking, come under marketing, is intended to give a connected idea of the methods by which crops are marketed.

Methods of Marketing.—The new crops are first removed from the fields to the open spaces outside each village not very distant from the fields, which serve as temporary storage grounds. From here the farmer generally takes the produce to his place of residence where it is stored in bulk in spacious rooms. Thence, and in certain cases also direct from the open storage grounds referred above, this produce is taken in bullock carts to small Mandis or country-side markets. In the case of the villages situated near a big central market the produce is, of course, taken there. Here in these markets the goods are marketed through commission agents generally specialists in the line.

The person who takes the produce of the fields to the markets is not always the farmer himself. It is in many cases the village "exporter" who specialises in that line and who takes the produce to the nearest market. It sometimes also happens that the village dealer or the village Mahajan also purchases the produce and puts the same on the market on his own account. The trader or the farmer, whoever it may be, has generally to wait in the market for a day or two in which time his goods are purchased by the wholesale dealers. From these markets different kinds of field produce find their way either to the ports for export to foreign countries, or to the local retailers and retailers in other places, to be sold for consumption in India. In the case of agricultural produce for export, retail and wholesale dealers of the markets are at present being eliminated. Since the recent past foreign exporting houses have begun to employ paid agents to purchase the new produce fresh from the fields directly from the village farmer. These efforts of the foreign exporters to capture the internal trade of the land are harming the interests of the merchant engaged in internal trade, without, as facts are, any compensating benefit to the agriculturist.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS.

To understand the financial requirements in different stages of production and marketing of agricultural goods it is necessary to bear in mind the extreme poverty of the farmer—a fact which dominates all the processes of production and marketing of crops. That is the reason why agricultural finance takes peculiar and subtle ways. That is also why this financing commences from the time of seed-sowing or even earlier. The farmer requires finance first for seed, then for carrying on the various agricultural operations and last but not least, for the least, for keeping the wolf from the door. Then after harvests have been reaped, the farmer

unless he happens to be well-to-do, sells his produce without much loss of time for payment of land revenue or land rent, for purchasing the necessities of life and repayment of debts. After the farmer thus parts with his products, further financial requirements arise for the various processes of the movements and marketing of such products.

Financing of the Marketing of crops by Indigenous Bankers.—Let us now consider how the processes of marketing are financed. The new harvests are either purchased by local dealers in the market or taken on account by indigenous bankers, big and small, who combine the business of commission agency with banking in the former case the dealer requires to be financed for exporting the same to central markets or ports. The dealers both of the village and of the market are mostly financed except in regard to that part of the goods which is sold for local consumption, by the local indigenous bankers, who are in many cases, in their turn, financed by the big indigenous bankers of the said central markets or ports. In many cases the latter do the financing directly through their mofussil branches or indirectly through their commission agency business. A concrete instance will make it clear. There is cotton waiting, say at Akola, to reach Bombay for export or consumption. Either the Akola dealer sends that cotton more or less on consignment basis to an indigenous banker in Bombay, who is also a commission agent, and immediately draws a Hundi for an amount equivalent to about 90 per cent. of the value of the cotton. After it is sold the remainder is again paid by honouring another Hundi for that purpose. Or the banker through his agent in Akola pays the said percentage to the dealer in advance of receipt of goods and later despatches the goods to Bombay. The indigenous bankers in the up-country (i.e., both in the Presidency and outside) also finance by advancing money to the farmer or the dealer against goods which the bankers hold until such goods are sold at favourable rates.

It may briefly be re-stated that the indigenous banker finances agriculture by (i) giving seed or lending money for seed; (ii) giving loans for agricultural implements, agricultural cattle, payment of land tax and also for subsistence, and (iii) by assisting movement of crops from the mofussil to the ports.

The financing under the first two heads is done on the security of would-be crops or standing crops landed property and also on personal security or credit. It may not be out of place here to mention that there are distinctly two kinds of indigenous bankers who assist in financing agriculture. One class comprises of individuals or firms who own large amounts of capital. The form and the method of their business are not far different from those of Joint Stock Banks. Some of these big bankers have a network of branches located in numerous places in the country. The other class consists of bankers of comparatively smaller means who are found in small towns and villages. These latter work more as money lenders than as bankers. Both these combine to put forth roughly about ninety per cent. of the total agricultural finance at present required and met. It may also be stated that the bigger bankers are more concerned with seasonal finance than with the constant advance all the year round.

Financing by Joint Stock and Other Banks.—A small part of the finance required during marketing is also provided by the Joint Stock Banks. Besides, indirectly these banks finance by advancing money during the marketing season to indigenous bankers. It may also be stated here that the Exchange Banks and other joint stock banks also substantially assist the foreign exporting houses by advancing them requisite amounts of finance, for seasonal requirements and thus take part in financing seasonal marketing. In this connection there is a general impression that these foreign exporters get greater facilities of finance than Indian traders and indigenous bankers.

Formation of Pools for Holding and Marketing Produce.—The suggestion about forming pools or making co-operative effort for marketing produce does not appear to be practicable. As far as the farmers are concerned the possibility of consummation of the idea is yet extremely re-note. Apart from this, the present economic and other conditions do not encourage such co-operative organization. My Board feel that it would be wise to wait for some time yet before launching such schemes. If however any private effort is made to organise pools there should

be no restriction to their development.

Hundi and Other Negotiable Instruments.—The expression "negotiable instruments" includes promissory notes, cheques and bills of exchange. Of all three, the bill of exchange or Hundi has the greatest importance. In India Hundi usually takes the place of all the three kinds of instruments. Not that promissory notes and cheques are not used. They are in use in a limited degree and the use of the cheque is slowly but surely increasing. The promissory note is seldom availed of for trade purposes, it being generally utilised in private borrowing and lending. But the bill or the Hundi is the most popular and extensively used instrument. If a person or trader has deposited with an indigenous banker a certain amount of money he draws upon it by drawing on the banker from time to time the Hundi of desired amounts. If a debt is contracted the debtor writes or draws a Hundi on himself and thus it serves the purpose of a promissory note. Hundis are very largely used for remitting money from one place to another. They save, to a considerable extent, internal use and movement of metallic currency, and thus expand credit. At the time of busy season when otherwise enormous quantities of metallic currency would be required the Hundi serves the great purpose of virtually adding to the volume of currency and minimising the difficulty of the time. For the internal trade the Hundi is an indispensable thing.

Popularisation of Hundis.—It appears to my Board exceedingly desirable that effective efforts should be made to ensure a more extensive use of the Hundis and in this way not only to develop a habit of banking, but also economise the use of bullion for currency purposes. This can be done by the following among other ways:—(i) Encouraging the use of Hundis not only among traders but among non-traders, middle classes and masses. This can be done by co-operation with indigenous bankers. (ii) By abolishing the stamp duty on Muddati Hundis. (iii) By arranging that Dvagnya (Hindi) characters should be more and more largely used in Hundis with the aim of universalising the use of these characters for Hundis. This is necessary for the reason that most Hundis in North India, Rajputana and other places are written in Mudia or Mahajan characters, a fact which is an impediment in the way of popularisation of Hundis for private remittances and causes difficulty and confusion. Besides Hindi characters can be read by the majority of the people.

Internal Remittances.—As far as trade remittances are concerned, Hundi or the draft constitutes a full and adequate means. Bombay and Calcutta are the two clearing houses of India. Delhi, though in a lesser degree, performs a similarly important function. In any town of any consequence in terms of trade and commerce, Hundis on Bombay and Calcutta can be sold and purchased in an unlimited measure. The result is that payments due to be made not only to merchants in these places but practically to merchants in all other trading towns are made through Hundis of Bombay or Calcutta. In particular seasons large quantities of cash are transferred through Banks for purchase and movement of new crops. To small places where there are branches of Government Treasury cash remittances are also made.

For private or personal purposes money is remitted internally through the agency besides of Hundis, of (i) Money orders, (ii) Registered Insured post, (iii) Telegraphs, etc., and (iv) Cheques. As has been indicated above Hundis are not sufficiently utilised by private individuals for various reasons which will be more minutely explained in the following.

FINANCING AGAINST INSTRUMENTS OF OWNERSHIP.

Under this question there is one more point on which my Board should like briefly to express their views. As far as the experience and information of my Board go, Railway Receipts and to a small extent also Bills of Lading are the instruments of ownership which are generally employed for raising money during marketing. No doubt in forward contracts. Delivery orders are issued and pass hands as documents of title to goods in highly organized cities like Bombay and Calcutta. But except in Calcutta and very rarely in Bombay, they are not commonly utilised for raising temporary or seasonal finance. Besides the use of Delivery Orders is by no means general. In other countries particularly America, warehouse receipts and other similar documents are freely accepted as proper security to advance money on and thus are caused to render an invaluable service alike to the agriculturist and the trader. This wholesome practice has no vogue in this Presidency though it is largely used in the Punjab and the

United Provinces for obtaining finance.

ESTABLISHMENT OF WAREHOUSES.—My Board suggest that arrangements should be made to establish licensed warehouses in this Presidency. These warehouses may be opened and run either with the co-operation of the Railways or with the assistance and direction of Government or in both ways. In the former case there need to be in junction and terminus stations spacious warehouses. The Railway would have to arrange that any one wishing to despatch goods at a particular future date may store the same in such a godown and obtain at that very moment a Railway Receipt which may be employed like the present RRs for raising finance. But this will not be effective and adequate for the needs of the whole country. Besides this is an arrangement very different from what licensed warehousing stands for in other countries. These may be operated in the following way. They may be opened either by the Imperial Bank, other Banks or bankers, by private persons or by Government. But whoever establishes these, their working should be under some form of Government control and direction. A small rent may be charged for storing. Any agriculturist or trader may bring his goods to the licensed warehouse. On receipt of these goods the Manager of the warehouse should issue a receipt stating the description and quantity of the goods. These warehouse receipts should be made negotiable. These receipts representing so many tons or maunds of grain, seeds or cotton will thus be an excellent security for raising finance. The arrangement is calculated to add to the holding power of the agriculturist.

In bigger places it would be desirable, if possible, for warehouses to specialise in particular commodities. For instance, as set of godowns may be reserved entirely for storing cotton, others may store solely wheat, and so on. The system will become more scientific and increase its usefulness if arrangements can be made to survey each lot on its entry into the warehouse in regard to the quality and refractive etc. of the goods is entered on the warehouse receipt. This will enable a financier to calculate fairly correctly the amount of credit that can be safely given thereon. The success of the experiment will thus be ensured. Even though it may not be possible to secure this latter facility at the outset a beginning may soon be made. My Board strongly recommend that licensed warehouses should be opened and operated and every effort made to make them a success.

My Board suppose that the idea of licensed warehouses should take some time to materialise. They have therefore to suggest that meanwhile the Railway authorities should make arrangements so that a Railway Receipt in respect of any lot of goods may be issued on the same day on which such lot is taken to the Railway yard. There may therefore be two different kinds of Railway Receipts. Firstly the prevalent kind of Railway Receipt on which the date of consignment is written and which is issued only when requisite wagons are available. It is in place therefore that the goods of a Railway Receipt are despatched on or about the date of the Railway Receipt.

The second class of Railway Receipts will contain the date of the entry of the goods into the Railway yard or warehouse. There will need to be an implied or expressed condition stipulating that the goods shall be despatched so many days after the date of the Railway Receipt. The charge made to the consignor may include, besides freight, as at present, the amount of premium the Railway may have to pay for insuring the goods lying in the Railway warehouse or yard. For it would be necessary to insure such goods against fire, theft or any other accident. In other respects this Railway Receipt will be similar to the other kind at present in use. This suggestion is made with a double end in view. If carried out, it will remove the grievance that wagons are not provided by Railway authorities promptly during the marketing season which causes loss of interest to the consignor. Besides, it will provide the facility of raising finance immediately a dealer or farmer has his produce ready in his possession and in a marketable condition.

(To be continued).

LONDON METAL.

London, Oct. 22.
Copper Braziers £ 96-
Yellow Metal £ 72-
Spelter Hard Indian brands £ 21-
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £ 13-1/4
Tin English Ingots £ 182-1/2

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 22.
Demand Bills 367 1/8

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 23.
Vinga, Dall, Batoum.
President Wilson, Hreglich, Trieste.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 24.
Ozarda, Lue, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Oct. 23.
Steamer Khosrou for Mauritius.
Steamer Rawalpindi for China and Japan.

Steamer President Wilson for Trieste.
Steamer Barpetta for Bureh.
S S Vinga.—The S O Co's steamer Vinga arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum with a kerosin oil.

S S President Wilson.—The Lloyd T Co's steamer President Wilson arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Ozarda.—The B I S N Co's steamer Ozarda will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.
S S Razmak.—The P and O S N Co's extra English mail steamer Razmak is expected to arrive here to-day at about 4 p.m. from London with the outward mails of the 10th instant, a general cargo and 310 passengers.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 23.
S S Ranpura for London.—21 cwt fishmaws H A Mohmed and Son; 200 cwt cassin M Golabdas and Co; 1 cwt woolen rugs Grindlay and Co; 10 cwt cardamom seeds Cheoraji and Co; 39 cwt gum tragacanth E Virji and Co; 90 bales cow hides A H L Tharia; 1976 cwt groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles.—377 cwt groundnuts E Virji and Co.
For Gibraltar.—3 bales cotton carpets 6 cwt brass ware U Usamah Mahomed.
For Port Said.—47 bales cotton yarn A El Bill.

S S Darfield for Antwerp.—6000 cwt linseed L Dreyfus and Co; 4000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 200 cwt linseed R Radial and Co; 99 bales hemp H Damodar and Co; 1300 cwt linseed oil cakes Moosabhooy and Co; 110 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 90 bales cotton raw C and Thackersey Ltd; 55 bales cotton raw N Rajaram.

For Dunkirk.—2000 cwt castor seeds Ralli Bros; 5300 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt rapeseeds L Dreyfus and Co; 10000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros; 330 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co; 110 bales cotton raw K Dewchand and Co; 200 bales cotton raw Bombay Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 112 bales cotton raw F Campbell and Co.
For Hull.—20000 cwt cotton seeds Volkart Bros; 14700 cwt castor seeds Ralli Bros; 1625 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 225 bales hemp M Nissim.

For Havre.—40 cwt gum Arabic Eastern Export and Mercantile Co.

For Ghent.—220 bales cotton raw K Dewchand and Co; 120 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S City of Nagpur for Hull.—2000 cwt castor seeds Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt castor seeds K M Nathoo; 100 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 1625 cwt castor seeds V Maganlal.

S S Rottenfels for Hamburg.—2007 cwt groundnuts B Tananapannor; 3000 cwt groundnut oil cakes Bombay Commercial Co; 183 cwt gum tragacanth H M S Shoostrey; 685 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd; 56 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 19 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 30 bales hemp T Dawoodbhooy.

For Bremen.—29 bales cotton thread waste Textile Products Ltd.
For Antwerp.—14 cwt gum tragacanth H M S Shoostrey; 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 275 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 420 cwt gum Arabic 209 cwt gum karaya N Mulji and Co; 26 bales cotton waste National Transport Co.

S S Streeter for Hamburg.—4000 cwt groundnut oil cakes C Bhagvandas; 200 cwt cassin M Golabdas and Co; 3 cases cardamums M Madhavji; 55 bales cotton raw E Spinner and Co; 330 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 103 cwt gum Arabic S Khetsey and Co.
For Rotterdam.—4000 cwt groundnut oil cakes C Bhagvaji and Co.

For Antwerp.—100 tons iron scrap M G Abdulhussein; 55 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.
For Bergen.—5 cases cardamums M Madhavji.

For Stockholm.—20 cases cardamums M Madhavji.
For Amsterdam.—55 cases cardamums M Madhavji.
For Ghent.—55 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 275 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Galle.—10 cases cardamums M Madhavji.
For S S Assyria for Liverpool.—21

bales wool raw, J M Rahimtoola; 400 cwt linseed oil cakes Breul and Co; 18 casks castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill Mfg Co; 100 cwt kurdi seeds T S Thadani and Co; 125 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd 1000 cwt myrabollams H Bhagvandas; 2000 cwt linseeds L Dreyfus and Co; 100 bales cotton thread waste V N Joshi.

For Glasgow.—1553 cwt magnesium chloride Pioneer Magnesium Works; 35 tons Bouxille ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.
For Marseilles.—305 cwt turmeric Amin and Sons; 100 bales wool waste B Karsondas and Co.
For Manchester.—60 bales cotton raw N Rajaram.

S S Ascot for Rotterdam.—1000 cwt kurdi oil cakes J Parmanand and Co; 1500 cwt groundnut oil cakes Boosabhooy and Co; 220 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 55 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 30 bales cotton waste National Transport Co.

S S Tottori Maru for Yokohama.—10 cwt turmeric C Morarji and Co; 300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe.—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 355 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi.—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.
S S Alipore for Osaka.—144 cwt gum tragacanth H M S Shoostrey.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 23.
S S Ascot from Moulmein, Agents S S N Co.—14239 bags rice; 1368 pieces timber.

From Rangoon.—11410 bags rice; 705 pieces timber; 40 pieces tins, 745 pieces drums.
From Tuticorin.—100 bales senna leaves, 199 chests tea, 10 bags cotton seeds, 126 bales cotton yarn.

From Cochin.—270 jottas coir rope, 721 jottas coir yarn.
From Ponani.—250 bags cocoanuts.

S S Harvey Adamson from Cannanore, Agents M M and Co.—3254 bags cocoanuts.
From Tellicherry.—1703 bags cocoanuts.

S S Rajput from Samarang Agents T Morrison and Co.—62336 bags sugar.
From Tegel.—4267 bags sugar.

From Batavia.—50 bags coffee, 9 bags betel nuts.

S S Ranpura from London, Agents M M and Co.—15 cases toys, 30 cases chocolate, 56 cases toffee; 177 cases jam, 125 cases paper, 56 cases glass, 699 cases whisky, 148 cases wine, 796 cases cement, 11 cases cheese, 20 cases lead shots, 10 cases olive oil, 32 cases castor oil, 30 cases barley, 25 cases fish, 30 cases grapes, 107 cases polish, 143 cases forging, 50 cases fans, 16 cases linseed oil, 4415 cases Manila rope, 15 cases periodicals, 35 cases cookers, 84 cases provision, 25 cases lime juice, 45 cases thinnors, 60 cases biscuits, 22 cases cordials, 309 cases medicine, 1534 drums paint, 50 drums varnish, 32 cases tins, 77 cases cigars, 208 cases cigarettes, 53 cases machinery, 16 cases cycle parts, 10 cases coffee, 168 cases oilman-stores, 530 cases newspapers, 31 cases ceilings, 26 bundles bolts, 3 bundles channels, 35 bundles angles, 25 bundles rum, 36 bundles foists, 20 bundles tubes, 20 bundles G P sheets, 113 bundles T M sheets, 220 bags whitening, 796 bags cement, 1000 reels mill board discs, 200 kegs lead, 245 bags gin, 6023 bags sugar 50 cases socks.

From Amsterdam.—100 cases cheese, 75 cases milk, 11 cases chemical, 35 cases chicory.
From Charente.—1017 cases brandy.

From Hamburg.—10 cases padlocks, 25 cases champagne, 23 cases panel pins, 59 cases copper rods, 85 cases phenol products, 50 cases salad oil, 39 cases C P goods.
From Rotterdam.—25 cases cheese.
From Basle.—43 cases colour, 38 cases silk.

From Marseilles.—15 cases calendars, 45 cases medicine, 200 cases mineral water, 59 cases lead shots, 150 cases litharge cokes, 300 cases brandy, 30 cases motor covers, 13 cases tubes, 12 cases cheese.

From Port Said.—91 bundles copper wire.
From Aden.—71 bags gum Arabic, 400 bags potatoes.

AKOLA COTTON ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Oct. 23.
Total arrivals upto 22nd inst. amount 1260 carts. On the first day once the price was offered at Rs. 117/ but since then prices are fluctuating within Rs. 82 to Rs. 100/.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.
Nov. 22.90—35.
Feb. 20.50—10.
(Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee.)

Money Market.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 23.
B. C. Rate T T 1/5 13/16.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON BANKS SELLING.—
T T 1/5 27/32 to 7th Nov.
D D 1/5 18/16.
T T 1/5 7/8 8th/30th Nov.
T T 1/5 15/16 Jan'y.
LONDON BANKS BUYING.—
T T 1/5 7/8 Cash.
D D 1/5 15/16 Near.
T T 1/5 19/32 Near.
3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 Two Mails.
3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 15th Nov.
3 Mos. 1/6 5/16 Nov.
NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 276 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 276 1/4.
Banks Buying T T 274 3/4.
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 919.
Banks Buying D D 930.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 132.
Banks Buying 60 Days 129 3/4.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 120 3/4.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 152 1/2.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/4.
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8.
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.87 1/32
22nd inst.
Shanghai/London 2/3 1/16 23rd inst.
Japan/London 1/11 1/2 22nd inst.
London/Paris 123.85 22nd inst.
London/Belgium 34.880 22nd inst.
London/Switzerland 25. 18 22nd inst.
London/Italy 93.10 22nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—
Quiet.
Gold £4/4 1/2 21st inst £4/4 1/2 22nd inst.
Silver London Ready 22 15/16
21st inst. 22 15/16 22nd inst.
Silver London Forward 23 21st inst. 23 1/16 22nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 50 1/16
21st inst. 50 1/8 22nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 6 3/16
per cent 21st inst. 6 3/32 per cent.
22nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 1/4
per cent 21st inst. 6 1/8 per cent.
22nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6-1/2 per cent.
Money.—Inter Bank Call 2-1/4
per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos. 3-1/4
per cent. 6 Mos. 5 per cent. 12
Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone.—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 23.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/15/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77/6.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/10.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/11.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/5.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/1.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/9.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106-6.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/5.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.
Forward Rates.—6th November Settlement. 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 67/14/6 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101/0/6.
Tone of market.—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 23.
3 months Discounts 6 3/32 per cent.
6 months Discounts 6 1/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 6-1/2 per cent.
Call Money 2-1/2 per cent.
One month 3 1/2 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER, 24 1929

WILL INDIA BE TURNED INTO ANOTHER IRELAND?

Chimanlal's Warning To British Statesmen.

LABOUR GOVT'S HANDICAP.

Says Propaganda For Indian View-point Must Be Carried In England.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who landed on Wednesday, was interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" and made the following statement:

I return from England with mixed feelings of expectant hope and fear of disappointment. The present Labour Government are quite sympathetic and are sincerely anxious to meet Indian aspirations. How far the Labour Government will be able to give effect to their own views on Indian affairs is however, problematical.

WONT RISK DEFEAT ON INDIAN QUESTION

It has to be remembered that their position in the House being that of a minority government, they cannot carry through any measure of Indian reforms if they cannot secure at least the passive acquiescence of the other two parties. It cannot be expected that they would risk a defeat in the House on the Indian question. I feel, however, that they will strive to the utmost to adopt as regards India, the same wide outlook that has dictated their negotiations with Egypt. The possibility no doubt is that, if the Viceroy, who belongs to the Conservative Party, and the present Government are agreed on the action to be taken, the Labour Government will find it more easy to push through such action.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S WORK IN ENGLAND

I have striven, in the course of conversations that I have had with various prominent people, to impress upon them the gravity of the Indian situation and to place before them the views of the Liberal Party that I represent. I was considerably assisted in my work by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., who co-operated with me in this matter. Very valuable work in the same direction has also been done by Mrs. Besant, Munshi Ishwar Saran, Sir Chimanlal N. Mehta, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, and others.

PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND NEEDED.

But if the Indian view is to have its proper weight, much more is essential to be done than casual efforts by individuals. There is so much ignorance about India and its problems, even in the highest quarters, that no effort can be too great to make the British public visualize the realities of the Indian situation. A regular and organized propaganda on a large scale can alone make the necessary impression. From now till the middle of next year is the most critical period.

The Simon Commission is expected to make its report in January next, and then Government will be considering the proposals to be formulated for the future constitution of India, and such proposals will be submitted to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, and ultimately to the Houses of Parliament.

INDIAN VIEW-POINT ALLOWED TO GO BY DEFAULT.

During these formative stages the Indian view requires to be constantly and forcibly put before the Cabinet and this cannot be done unless there is a powerful organization located in London, working from day to day, and a number of prominent In-

dian leaders are there for this purpose. It is disappointing that the urgency of such steps being taken is not sufficiently realized by the Cabinet, and then Parliament, would come to certain decisions which will settle the Indian Constitution and its future progress, and no expenditure of money and effort can be too great to secure that the decisions so arrived at, are the right ones, and such as can be accepted by self-respecting India. To me it is amazing how this obvious fact is not appreciated and the Indian view is practically allowed to go by default.

To anyone who takes a reasonable and correct view of the position, the Indian situation is very clear. India wants Dominion Status and nothing less. The only way of conciliating India is for England to admit India's claim to Dominion Status without any equivocation. If this is done ungrudgingly the present barrier of distrust between the two countries will be removed, and it will not then be difficult for British and Indian statesmen frankly to discuss matters and to come to an agreement as to the steps immediately to be taken for the attainment, as early as practicable, of the goal of Dominion Status.

Whatever differences of opinion may be entertained as to the desirability or otherwise, of the abstention from Co-operation with the Simon Commission, those in authority must recognize and face the fact that the real and natural leaders of the country have abstained from co-operation, and that the conclusions of the Commission arrived at under such circumstances cannot carry the authority and weight that they otherwise would have done. In any event they would not receive acceptance of those who will be expected to work the new constitution. It is patent that any Constitution, however well framed, will not be worked, and will fall of its object unless it is inaugurated with general acceptance and goodwill. The only method of securing such general acceptance and goodwill, is to correct the blunder of the Simon Commission, by the British Cabinet inviting the leaders of public thought in India, of all parties, to confer with them before any conclusions are arrived at, and before any proposals are formulated for submission to the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

DECLARATION OF 1917.

As regards the kind of declaration above referred to, it has been objected that to do so would be to anticipate the recommendations of the Simon Commission. This, to my mind, is an entire misapprehension. The Declaration of 1917, was always regarded and understood by India, as laying down that the goal was to put India on a Status of equality with that of the other Dominions within the Empire. Inasmuch as attempts have been made from time to time to contend that the declaration of 1917 meant the achievement of responsible government only, and not Dominion Status for India, it is absolutely necessary that it should be authoritatively stated that the declaration of 1917 was intended to mean, and always

meant, the attainment of Dominion Status for India. The making of such a declaration in order to remove all doubts, can in no sense be an anticipation of the Report of the Simon Commission. It is not the functions of that Commission to interpret or define the true meaning of the Declaration of 1917. His Majesty's Government alone can do that, and I venture to think that it is its clear duty to do so in order to remove distrust in the intentions of Britain, that is at present widespread in India.

DIVIDE AND RULE WONT DO.

While to my mind the obvious course, which the British Government ought in wisdom to follow, is to make the declaration and invite in Conference, leaders of public opinion in India, it is equally essential for people in India to eliminate points of differences. In order to secure general unanimity, the Hindu Moslem differences which have unfortunately loomed so large, and have been much exploited, should be satisfactorily composed. Those who are counting on these differences to perpetuate the bondage of India, are relying on treacherous ground. It is a misapprehension to believe or represent that Moslems do not want Dominion Status for India. They want Dominion Status for India as much as, if not more, than the Hindus, but as a minority community they are naturally apprehensive that political power in the Dominion of India may be unduly vested in the Hindus to the detriment of special Moslem interests.

Efforts should be made to allay these fears by providing reasonable safeguards such as would secure to the Moslems freedom of religion and culture, and their general interests.

REQUIRES COURAGEOUS HANDLING.

The depressed classes will also have to be assured fair treatment and unhampered development. It shouldn't be beyond the genius of British and Indian Statesmen, Hindus and Moslems, to devise the necessary measures for this purpose. It is essential to take prompt measures to make the Indian demand sufficiently emphasised and understood in England, within the coming few months. Not a moment has to be lost every day and hour is important. The situation requires courageous prompt handling on the part of Government. No policy of caution and hesitation will do. Indian thought is proceeding and developing with lightning speed and any half hearted policy will result in precipitating the breaking point. One hopes and trusts that the Viceroy, who is very sincere and sympathetic will be able effectively to make the Home Government realize the gravity of the situation, and will be able to persuade them to adopt a very courageous and statesmanlike policy, which would make India a contented and friendly member of the Empire, instead of turning her into another Ireland.

It would be a great misfortune if the present psychological moment is not availed of by prompt action, and is such an opportunity is lost, those who are friends of the British connection, and who earnestly desire that there should be friendly co-operation between India and England, shudder to think of the consequences. England must re-establish and secure the confidence of India, by immediate genuine steps for raising India to Dominion Status as early as possible, and making it self-reliant for her own defence. Will England listen to the voice of long sighted reason or will she prefer to follow the advice of die-hards of the Craddock, O'Dwyer, and Sydenham type. Let her make her choice. On the choice she makes depends the future of both India and herself.

SIR VALENTINE CHIROL DEAD.

Author Of "Indian Unrest."

LONDON, Oct. 23. The death has occurred of Sir Valentine Chirol.—Reuter.

BRIEF LIFE SKETCH.

[Sir Valentine Chirol the news of whose death has been announced by Reuter was 76 years old at the time of his death being born in Sussex in 1852. After finishing his school education, mostly in France and Germany, he graduated from the Paris University and joined the Foreign Office as a clerk. Later on he made extensive travelling in Turkey, Egypt, India, the British Colonies and the Far East and got an appointment in 1899 as the Director of the Foreign Department of London "Times". After retiring from the "Times" in 1912 he served on the Royal Commission of Indian Services. Sir Valentine has many publications to his credit, his notorious book "The Indian Unrest" (1919) creating a great furore in India. The book contained derogatory statements about Indian nationalists specially Tilak and the Chitpavan Brahmins. Soon after Tilak's release the Lokmanya filed a defamation case against Sir Valentine in London which however the Indian leader lost. In 1921 he published another book on India, "India Old and New."]

BID FOR NON-STOP RECORD.

A German's Venture.

LONDON, Oct. 23. Milan.—Hirth Wolfram, German, is making bid in a light machine for non-stop straight line flight record.

He set out to-day in "Kremer" aeroplane with 40 horsepower Salmson engine. He hopes to reach Cairo, distance of 1,750 miles.—Reuter.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

Leaves For India.

LONDON, Oct. 22. Sir Sankaran Nair left for India to-day. He was seen off at Victoria Station by Dr. Drummond Shiels and a representative of Mr. Wedgwood Benn.—Reuter.

BENGALI YOUTH SENT TO GALLOWS.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23. Seshadhar Banerji, one of the three Bengal young men on trial, was sentenced to-day to death by Mr. Rup Kishan Aga, Additional Sessions Judge, Allahabad, on being found guilty of murder of Abdul Ghafoor, an optician whose body without head was found locked in a derelict steel trunk, recovered at Klu railway station from 14-Down East Indian Railway Express train which left Allahabad on the night of May 24 last, the deceased having disappeared the same evening after leaving his shop in response to a Bengali's call for testing the eye of his wife. Sriprati Das and A. K. Das, the other two accused, were acquitted.—Free Press.

FALL OF BRIAND CABINET.

German Debt Problem. MODERATE GROUP VOTES WITH LEFTISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 22. Paris.—The Cabinet has resigned owing to adoption by the Opposition of motion by 288 votes to 277.

The Parliament had only re-assembled to-day when M. Briand asked that the debates on foreign policy and Reparations should be postponed until the Hague Agreement had been 'disposed of.'

M. Briand's Government's fall was due to some 40 members of the Moderate group which usually supports the Government voting with 280 members of the Left against the Government mainly because they desired to see the commercialisation of part of the German debt before any evacuation of the third zone of the Rhineland thereby supporting M. Poincaré's conception of reparations problem rather than M. Briand's.—Reuter.

Briand has resigned owing to adoption of the Opposition motion by 288 votes to 277.

What Led To The Downfall.

PARIS, Oct. 22. In the debate which led to the Government's unexpected downfall the Radical Socialist deputy seconded by the Rightists demanded the discussion of the foreign policy before they were faced with the *fait accompli* and also definition of the conditions of the Rhineland evacuation.

M. Briand pleaded consideration in view of the international negotiations which were proceeding assured the Chamber that it would have free hand in acceptance and the rejection of all agreements and made the matter the question of confidence.—Reuter.

M. Briand's Resignation Accepted.

LONDON, Oct. 22. Paris.—M. Doumergue has accepted the resignation of M. Briand's twelfth Cabinet.—Reuter.

"REVOLUTIONARY BENGAL."

CHARGES OF SEDITION FRAMED.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23. Charges under Section 124-A was framed against Jnananjan Neogi by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for his speech on "Revolutionary Bengal" delivered in the Albert Hall on September 9, under the presidency of Sri Subhas Bose.

The accused pleaded 'not guilty' to the charge. Admission to the meeting was regulated by tickets. The police reporters were admitted on the understanding that no notes would be taken by them in the meeting. It was deposed that they prepared the report from memory immediately after the meeting.

Dr. J. M. Das Gupta examined by the Prosecution said his impression of the speech was materially different from the police version.

Sri Subhas Bose was also cited as a prosecution witness.

Charges same as the above were also framed against Neogi and Dinendra Guha, author Nand Prasad respectively of the book entitled "Revolutionary Bengal" following the arrest on the eve of the Khadi Exhibition on September 9, when lantern slides and copy of the book were seized by the Police.

The accused pleaded 'not guilty'. Both the cases were then adjourned to November 9.—Free Press.

CEMENT COMMUNAL UNITY

Dr. Besant's Plea For Summoning All-Parties Conference

INDIA WILL GET DOMINION STATUS

Dr. Annie Besant who has been for the last few months carrying on a vigorous propaganda in England in favour of the Nehru Report and granting of Dominion Status to India, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday noon by "Presidente Wilson," Lloyd Triestino Company's new liner. She was welcomed on board the ship by a number of her friends and admirers.

WAITING FOR LORD IRWIN TO SPEAK.

Interviewed by a special representative of "The Chronicle" on the impressions of her European tour, Mrs. Besant said she expected that the Viceroy would make an important announcement either as soon as he arrived in India or after going to Delhi or by summoning a special joint session of the Central Legislatures. What that announcement would exactly be she could not say; however, she was certain that the Viceroy's statement would be an indication of the new policy of the British Government.

DR. BESANT'S DOUBTS.

Talking about the Simon Commission's report, Mrs. Besant expressed her doubts about the possibility of a unanimous report. She had heard, she added, that there would be a majority report and at least two minority reports. Lord Burnham who had openly stood out for the reactionaries would, in all certainty, make his own minority report bringing out the reactionary view of the case. He had one of the largest and most influential newspaper corporations under his control to give enough publicity to his views. He was already venting his antagonism against Indian aspirations. She had no idea as to who would make another minority report.

SIMON REPORT TO BE READY BY JANUARY.

She, however, did not believe that the Labour members would make any separate report. The Commission's report, she went on to say, would be ready by January and about April or May next it would be considered by the Joint Parliamentary Committee. She did not know nor did she care to know what would be the recommendations of the Simon Commission. So far they had boycotted the Commission and everything connected with it and they would continue to do so till their demands were granted.

GIVEN WHAT INDIANS WANT.

Asked whether the recommendations of the Commission would come up to Indian demands, Mrs. Besant said she should think so. In fact, she added, she had heard that they (Indians) had been given what they had been asking for, namely, the Dominion Status. They would hear something definite about this in the announcement which the Viceroy would be making. Probably there would be a simultaneous announcement both in India and England.

NEHRU REPORT.

In the course of the interview, Dr. Besant emphasized the point that the boycott would not be raised unless the Nehru Report was taken into consideration. The Labour Party, she proceeded, had got a very good man in the present Secretary of State for India. He was sympathetic towards Indian aspirations. He had openly expressed himself in favour of Dominion Status for India before he assumed his present office. If the reports were to be believed, he and the Viceroy were quite agreed on the new policy to be pursued in India. The Viceroy was believed to have made out a case

for the Dominion Status. If the Viceroy and the Secretary of State would agree then there would remain very few obstacles to be surmounted.

POSITION OF COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.

Asked whether she had finally dropped her Commonwealth of India Bill, Mrs. Besant made it clear that the moment the principles of the Nehru Committee's recommended constitution were adopted in the form of a Parliamentary Bill, she would drop her own Bill which would then be quite unnecessary.

Dr. Besant then discussed the possibility of the Indian opinion being consulted when the report of the Simon Commission would be considered by the Joint Parliamentary Committee. There was every likelihood, she said, that the prominent Indian leaders would be invited to sit in a Round-Table Conference with the Joint Parliamentary Committee. But that would be after the Commission had submitted its report. They could not do anything before that. She again repeated that the Commission's report would be a divided one; however the majority would vote for Dominion Status.

N. C. O. THREAT IS NO GOOD.

Discussing the Congress programme, Mrs. Besant said that the threat of non-cooperation held out by the Congress had not produced any good effect in England. It had put their backs up. She was not sure whether she would attend the Lahore Congress; but if the Congress declared independence she would separate herself from the policy of the Congress.

She wanted England and India to remain together on equal footing. To that end she would ever strive and in the meantime she would, if she could, try to unite the political parties in India on a common platform and with a common programme. Incidentally she remarked that it would be worthwhile to summon once more the All-Parties Conference with a view to explore the possibilities of unity among warring factions.

TWO MARWARI MERCHANTS UNDER ARREST.

Alleged Swindle Of Over Rs. 2 Lakhs.

A CALCUTTA CASE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23. Sewpratap and Lachminarayan, two partners of a Calcutta firm of Bhagatram Sewpratap have been arrested in connection with an alleged swindle involving over rupees two lakhs over the purchase of hessian cloth.

The victims are Andrew Yule and Co., Birla Brothers, Saropchand Hookamchand and others. It is alleged that purchases were made from them and cheques amounting to over rupees two lakhs issued by Bhagatram Sewpratap to cover the amount of the bills. The cheques were, however, dishonoured when presented at the Bank.—A. P.

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(For Details See Page 7.)